

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXII.—No. 572.

JUNE 22, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.
THE TRADES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, classified in the Order in which Exhibitors' Productions will be exhibited. To be had of all Booksellers, and at 454, West Strand, W.C. Price 1s.

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE FANCY FAIR. To be held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, July 29th, 1861.—CONTRIBUTIONS for the same are earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully received at the chambers, 15, Bedford-street, W.C.
By order of the Council, J. W. ANSON, Sec.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

BOOK SOCIETIES, TOWN AND VILLAGE LIBRARIES, and READING ROOMS, in every part of the Country, are supplied from this Extensive Library with New and Choice Books, on Hire.
Lists of the principal Works at present in circulation, and of Special Copies of recent Works withdrawn for sale, will be forwarded, postage free, on application.
CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 309, 510, and 511, New Oxford-street; and 25, 26, and 27, Museum-street, London; 74 and 76, Cross-street, Manchester; and 45, New-street, Birmingham.

DISPENSARY for DISEASES of the SKIN. 51A, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. For the cure of Scrofula and other Eruptions, Ringworm, Baldness, Ulcers, &c.
President: The Rev. Canon DALE, M.A., St. Paul's.
Treasurer: William Ewing, Esq., General Manager of the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, and 29, Russell-square.
Banks: London and Westminster, Bloomsbury.
Surgeon: T. Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., 23, Alfred-place, Bedford-square.
Attendance daily, from 9 to 10. Patients must procure a ticket from a Governor, or pay 1s. a week or upwards.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, and FROM ANY CAUSE, may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 10s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for injury. No extra premium for Volunteers. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by Accident. 75,000l. has been already paid as compensation.
For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 3 Old Broad-street).
Annual Income 40,000l.—Capital One Million.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
64 Cornhill, E.C., January 1861.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—MACHINING FOR THE TRADE.
Mr. CROCKFORD is prepared to undertake the MACHINING OF BOOK-WORK AND NEWSPAPERS Single cylinder Machines—perfecting ditto (with the "set-off" for woodcuts)—and two-feed machines. Specimens and estimates furnished on application to the Overseer, 346, Strand, W.C.

CLOUD MIRROR.—An instrument for observing the direction the clouds are moving from. Price 10s. and 1l.
SUNSHINE RECORDER; an instrument for recording on photographic paper, the hours the sun has shone each day. Price 25s.
J. T. GODDARD, Optician Inv., Whitting, near Hounslow, W.

FAMILY ARMS, &c., Embazoned for
Painting on Carriages or Needlework, &c.; Best Style. 12s.; Gothic and Modern Monograms Designed, 5s. Arms Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Velum, according to the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS.—For Lady and Gentleman—50 Each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name printed inside, 15s. Visiting Cards—A Copper Plate Engraver in any style, with Name and 30 Cards, printed for 2s. post free.—S. B.—All Orders executed by return of post, for Cash or Cash.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Mark your Linen.—The best and only method of Marking Linen, Silk Stockings, Coarse Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand pieces of Linen can be marked in a few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Movable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 4s., with the necessary Directions for Use. Post free. Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c.: "Several trials with Mr. Culleton's Patent Electro-Silver Plates, for marking linen, induce me to pronounce them excellent; the letters are beautifully marked in a deep black colour, without blotting; and after a long boiling, with either potash or soda, they remain unaltered. Other plates which I tried decomposed the ink, and in many cases burned holes in the linen. I can testify Mr. Culleton's plates are incorrodible, and will not hurt the finest fabric."
"Signed," "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT,"
"May 15th, 1854." "College of Chemistry, Liverpool."
All Orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker, T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.
All orders executed by return of post.

"Tortworth Court, Chalfield, Gloucester, June 21, 1854."
"Messrs. James Sheath and Co."
"Sirs,—I beg to inform you that the Tubing furnished by you to the Earl of Ducie, for the purpose of watering the Terrace Gardens, gives the greatest satisfaction."
"JOHN COBAN,"
A rich Collection of Antiquities, Old and Modern Paintings, Water-Colours Drawings, Engravings, Sculptures, Wood Sculptures, Armour, Carved Frames, Gems, &c. &c. is OPEN at Brierley-street, 40, Munich. HER SPENGLER, Proprietor. Commissions for purchase at public sales will be conscientiously executed.
The proprietor is permitted to refer to the CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, as voucher for his respectability.

TO WATER GARDENS in the easiest way is by using the best FLEXIBLE TUBE.—Brass hand branches, from 5s. 6d.
Best GARDEN ENGINES, improved make, 12 gallon, 63s.; 16 gallon, 78s.; 24 gallon, 105s.
STRINGS for Conservatories, &c., 4s. 6d., 6s., 7s. 6d., 9s., 10s. 6d.
Apply for Illustrated Price List to JAMES SHEATH and Co., Manufacturers, 35, Old-street, W.C.

THE PRESS.

C. MITCHELL and Co. beg to direct the attention of Gentlemen desirous of investing in Newspaper or other Literary Property, to the following notices:

NEWSPAPER and PLANT for DISPOSAL.—An old-established and most influential liberal NEWSPAPER for DISPOSAL. Situate in one of the largest and most thriving towns in the province. The paper is the leading liberal organ of the district; has a most profitable advertising connection, with a good circulation. There is also a Jobbing Business of a valuable description attached, with all the requisite types, engine, and other trade fixtures. A gentleman well versed in newspaper management would be accepted on advantageous terms.

TO CONSERVATIVE GENTLEMEN.—An Old Established MONTHLY MAGAZINE of Conservative Politics, and having a literary reputation of a high order, is for disposal. As the present profits average over 400l. per annum, it would afford to a gentleman of literary tastes a highly remunerative return for the capital invested.

METROPOLITAN PAPER.—A GENTLEMAN of literary or political ability required on a metropolitan paper; must be a competent Sub-Editor, and accustomed to the work of a daily paper. If considered eligible he would be at liberty to take a share in the property, in which event 1000l. would be required.

METROPOLITAN PAPER.—A HALF SHARE IN A PAPER, of a commercial and trading character, for DISPOSAL. Profits highly remunerative. The incoming purchaser would be expected to take the business department. 500l. required.

NEWSPAPER BUSINESS for DISPOSAL.—C. MITCHELL and Co. are instructed to dispose of a highly-profitable NEWS BUSINESS in the second city of Scotland. The business has been established over 25 years, embraces all the best portion of the trade, and realizes 250l. to 300l. per annum profits. Satisfactory explanations as to the reason for its disposal and price may be had on application.

EDITORIAL.—A Gentleman, who has graduated in all the departments of the profession, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT on a liberal journal, daily or weekly.

OFFICE for SALE and TRANSFER of LITERARY and NEWSPAPER PROPERTY, 13 and 15, Red-lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE PRESS.—A REPORTER of considerable experience, and some ability in original writing, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Would undertake the management of a small weekly paper.
Address "X," 109, Albany-street, Regent's Park, N.W., London.

THE PRESS.—The Editor of a first-class Commercial Journal in one of the chief towns of England will be shortly OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT on either the Metropolitan or Provincial Press. He is an excellent SUB-EDITOR, an Able and Experienced Writer, and has had great success in the conducting of newspapers. Unexceptionable references.
Address, for a month, "F. N. Press," care of Messrs. Eyre and Co., 32, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED.—ABOLITION of PAPER DUTY.—To NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, &c.—A Literary Man of business, connected with a daily newspaper, and author of works highly commended by the press, experienced in editing, writing leaders, reviews, operative and dramatic criticisms, procuring advertisements, &c. is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT on the most advantageous terms. His press-work will show that he is accustomed to write fourteen columns and upwards of first-class quality per week. The highest guarantees of punctuality and honour.
Address "A. M.," 320, Euston-road, N.W.

FOR SALE, the COPYRIGHT of a leading and old-established WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, in a large borough, with a good jobbing or printing trade in connection, and the type, plant, and stock of the newspaper and jobbing offices.
Apply to Messrs. PARKER and Co., Solicitors 17, Bedford-row.

THE ARTS.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall east (close to the National Gallery) from 11 till dusk by admittance 1s. Catalogue 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Sec.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH! By DOWLING. This Work, pronounced by the first critics to be the finest Scripture Picture of the age, is now on VIEW at BETTMANN'S, 28, Oxford-street, W. Admission 6d.; Friday and Saturday 1s.

THE ROYAL PICTURES.—Messrs P. and D. COLNAGHI, SCOTT, and CO., and Messrs. E. GAMBART and Co., beg leave to announce that the celebrated PICTURE painted by G. S. BROWN, and presented by the citizens of New York to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, is NOW ON VIEW for a few days with the other Royal Pictures, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall. Admittance, One Shilling.

SALOON for ARTS and ANTIQUITIES. A rich Collection of Antiquities, Old and Modern Paintings, Water-Colours Drawings, Engravings, Sculptures, Wood Sculptures, Armour, Carved Frames, Gems, &c. &c. is OPEN at Brierley-street, 40, Munich. HER SPENGLER, Proprietor. Commissions for purchase at public sales will be conscientiously executed.
The proprietor is permitted to refer to the CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, as voucher for his respectability.

MUSIC.

JULY 6, Miss ELEONORA WILKINSON'S CONCERT, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

HERR LIDEL'S EVENING CONCERT, July 2.

MADAME CATHERINE HAYES has the honour to announce her first MATINEE MUSICAL, to take place on Tuesday, June 25, at 23, Park-lane, by the kind permission of Mrs. Rawson Reed. Tickets, One Guinea each, to be obtained of the principal Music-sellers; and of Madame HAYES, at her residence, 13, Westbourne-park, W.

UNDINE.—Mlle. Titiens.—The first appearance of this eminent artiste, in Benedict's Lyrical Legend, "Undine," supported by Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Sims Reeves, on June 24, at Mr. BENEDICT'S CONCERT, at St. James's Hall. The whole of the music is published at LAUREN and COCK'S 62 and 63, New Bond-street, where a few stalls can be obtained by immediate application.

MUSICAL UNION.—RITTER, Pianist. On TUESDAY, JUNE 25. Quartet, Haydn; Trio, C minor, Mendelssohn; Quartet, No. 10, E flat, Beethoven. Pianoforte Solos, Ritter. Artists—Sainton, Kies, H. Blagrove, and Platt.
Tickets half a guinea each, to be had of CRAMER and Co., CHAPPELL and Co., OLLIVIER and Co., and ASHDOWN and PARRY.
18, Hanover-square. J. ELLA, Director.

MUSICAL UNION.—M. RITTER, Pianist. is engaged Tuesday, June 25, and for the Director's Grand Matinee, July 2, Herr LUBECK will perform the only time this season in London. Other particulars will be duly announced.
J. ELLA, Director.
18, Hanover-square.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, COLOUR-MERCHANTS, and Others.—Re F. L. SIMONS, a Bankrupt.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, by JAMES CARTER, on MONDAY, the 1st day of JULY, 1861, upon the premises, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, for Four precisely, the whole of the valuable MACHINERY and compact WORKING PLANT of the said bankrupt, situate at Springfield Works, Old Bedford, near Nottingham, which have been erected (regardless of expense) and used by him for the manufacture of his celebrated fancy bronze powders. The whole will be offered in one lot. The trade is most lucrative and very extensive, and presents an unusual opportunity for the sale and profitable investment of a moderate capital.
Further particulars, together with inventories and conditions of sale, may be had on application to JOHN HARRIS, Esq., Official Assignee; to the Auctioneer; or to Mr. SOLLER, Solicitor, Nottingham.

Important Sale of High-class Paintings, principally by the Old Masters, collected by a gentleman travelling through Italy, chiefly during the late Italian Revolution.

MR. EDWARD HUNT is favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the City Commission Sale Rooms, 50, King William-street, London-bridge, on TUESDAY, 25th, and THURSDAY, 27th June inst., at twelve o'clock, a rare and valuable COLLECTION of Paintings, embracing works by the following eminent masters:—

Pietro Perugino	Guido	Luca Cambiaso
Orizzonte	Borgognone	Murillo
Poussin	Palma Vecchio	Pacci
Barocci	Lazzarini	Basano.

Three very curious paintings, on panel, by Giotto, formerly in the Chapel of Poggio, near Urbino, the seat of the ancient Dukes of Urbino; a fine altar-piece—Pietro Perugino; a few modern paintings, by well-known artists: water-colour drawings, prints, sketches, studies, &c.; books illustrative of the Tuscan and Venetian schools of painting; a pair of magnificent Majolica altar candlesticks, by Luca della Robbia; Florentine bronzes; Andrea Ferrar's sword in elaborately-carved sheaths of early dates; Gubbio, Pesaro, and Maestro Giorgio ware in saucers, plates, &c.; pair Etruscan vase, small collection of Venetian glass and ornamental items.

On view four days prior to the day of sale, by catalogue only (one shilling each), to be obtained at the Auction Mart; at Mr. Hunt's Office, Upper Sydenham, and at the Sale Rooms, as above.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

TO BOOKSELLERS' and STATIONERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, by a West-end Bookseller, a thorough MAN of BUSINESS, to take the management of an increasing business. He must be able to deposit from 200l.
Apply by letter to "B. D.," 37, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, W.

BOOKSELLER'S COLLECTOR. WANTED, an intelligent YOUTH, about eighteen, who has been used to book collecting, and will make himself otherwise useful.
Apply by letter to "S. E.," care of Mr. Stevenson, 54, Paternoster-row.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, by a young man (25), a SITUATION as COMPOSITOR. The advertiser is acquainted with news jobbing, and machine work. Would take the management of a small office. Can give good references.
Address "W. H. B.," Mr. Simmonds's, Mealcheapen-street, Worcester.

CANVASSER in the BOOK TRADE WANTED—a respectable person, of good address. Commission liberal, and security required.
Address, by pre-paid letter, to "A. F. L.," care of Mr. Roberts, 8, Kennington-road, S.



THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

TUTOR, in a Berkshire family, for 5 boys under 12 years of age. Must be a member of the Church of England, competent to give a good English education, and capable of teaching Latin, French, and the rudiments of Greek. He would not be expected to reside in the house. It is thought that a sister and brother, both of them accustomed to tuition, might unite in filling up this vacancy, and that of "Box 3896," as both of them have reference to the same family. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3875, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH and GERMAN MASTER.—Required in a grammar-school a few miles from London, one day in the week—French 3 hours. German 1½ hours. Salary 30s. a year, and capitation fee of 10s. each boy who learns German, for all above ten in number. Railway expenses paid and dinner provided. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3878, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER of an endowed school in the Isle of Man. Required a Churchman, a good sound teacher, and, if possible, a graduate of Cambridge or Oxford, to instruct in Latin, school mathematics, and English, the sons of tradesmen and farmers. The endowment is 50l. per annum, and probably 70l. more will be realised in fees. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3880, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SECOND MASTER in an Oxfordshire grammar-school. Qualifications:—1. Training and some experience. 2. Married (if possible). 3. Fond of athletic sports. 4. Latin grammar desirable. He may or may not be certificated. Remuneration 40l. a year at present. House for 30 boarders, rent free. Extra fees if he can teach French and drawing. The 40l. would increase with the number of boys. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3882, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SECOND MASTER of a grammar school in Hertfordshire, to superintend the mathematics and teach the classics, French, &c. Must be a university mathematical honours man. Salary 75l. board and lodging, also capitation fees that may amount to 40s. a year. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3884, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SECOND MASTER in a Devonshire grammar school, consisting of 60 boys, including 18 boarders. A graduate will be preferred. High moral character indispensable. Will have to share out-of-school duty. Salary from 70l. to 80l. with board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3886, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER for a private school in Cumberland wanted at the end of the present vacation. Applicants to state age, qualifications, salary required, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3888, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a Surrey foundation grammar-school, to teach Latin as far as Virgil, and the Greek Grammar, also to look after twelve boarders. He must be a good penman. Salary 30l. to 40l., according to age and qualifications. Address (with reference to last employer), inclosing two stamps, Box 3890, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT ENGLISH MASTER in a Worcestershire private school, about 22 or 24 years of age. Must be a member of the Church of England, a good arithmetician, competent to teach English subjects generally, and willing to assist in ordinary school duties. Salary from 30l. to 35l. per annum, with board, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3892, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a Westmoreland grammar-school, to teach music, French, German, and drawing. Must be an Englishman, and of the Established Church. Salary 40l. a year, with board, lodging, and laundry. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3894, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a Cumberland school of from 20 to 30 boys, to undertake a fair half in the tuition and out-of-school duty. Must be a member of the Church of England, gentlemanly in his manners, &c., a good disciplinarian, and able to teach junior classics, and mathematics to algebra and plain trigonometry. One who is the son of a Church of England clergyman, and from 20 to 24 years of age, would be preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3896, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH ASSISTANT in a collegiate school in the south of Devon. Qualifications: English thoroughly, arithmetic, mensuration book-keeping, and writing, plain and ornamental. Salary 30l. per annum, with board and washing. Applicants to send copies of testimonials, and to state experience, height, and general appearance. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3898, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR RESIDENT MASTER will be wanted after the Midsummer vacation in an endowed grammar-school in Kent. Applicants to state age, experience, qualifications, and salary expected. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3890, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ENGLISH ASSISTANT in a select establishment of twelve pupils in the northern suburbs of London. He must be well versed in history and geography, and competent to teach Euclid. A young man about 20 years of age, and from the North (Inverness or Aberdeen) would be preferred. Salary 25l. with board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3902, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MISTRESS, to take charge of a mixed school, situated near Gloucester; singing required. A new and commodious house, suited for a family, beautifully situated, and a good garden. Salary 25l. per annum, with 4d. added for coals, cleaning and keeping the play-ground, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3904, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS, to educate five pupils between the ages of 6 and 16. She must be competent to teach English thoroughly, French (conversationally and grammatically), German, and the usual accomplishments. The children would not reside in the house, but would attend for daily instruction. Salary 40l.; locality Berkshire. It is thought that a sister and brother, both of them accustomed to tuition, might unite in filling up this vacancy and that of "Box 3876," as both of them have reference to the same family. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3906, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

AS ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL, and DRAWING MASTER; age 33. Has had twelve years' experience; is patient, and a good disciplinarian. Can teach English generally, writing, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, drawing, painting in water-colours, and bookkeeping; possesses a good knowledge of French, drilling, trigonometry, field measuring, and fortifications. Salary 50l. to 70l. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7883, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS HEAD MASTER, or SENIOR ASSISTANT MASTER, in an endowed school or collegiate institution, by a gentleman well read in English literature, in the Greek and Latin classics, and in general science. As a teacher and manager of youth he possesses great experience, and is accustomed to command the ready attention and obedience of his pupils by a kind but firm discipline. Has been engaged in tuition for ten years, seven and a half of which have been spent in public schools in the teaching of mathematics and the higher classics. Age 27. Address, inclosing two stamps, "Box 7885," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS HEBREW INSTRUCTOR. A Cambridge M.A., the rector of a small country parish, offers gratuitous instruction in Hebrew to one or two Theological students. Board and lodging on very moderate terms. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7887, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NON-RESIDENT or VISITING MASTER, either in a school or family, and either permanently or for a time. Is competent to teach English generally, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, Latin, and French; could also assist with drawing class, if required. Age 27. Very moderate terms will be accepted, to be regulated by the time required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7889, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, at the pupil's or his own residence in the neighbourhood of Portman-square. Teaches Greek and Latin classics, including prose and verse composition, Euclid, arithmetic, &c. Was formerly of Winchester school, and subsequently of Pembroke College, Oxford. Has had 15 years' experience in tuition. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7891, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PROFESSOR (non-resident) of Modern Languages in a school near London, by a French gentleman of literary capacity and considerable experience in tuition, both in France (Classics of Rhetorique) and England (two years). Is fully competent to teach French, Italian, and Spanish grammatically and conversationally, possesses high testimonials, and can give good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, "Box 7893," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of Oriental and European languages. A linguist of standing, experience, and success in tuition, and who holds a chair in one of the London colleges, prepares candidates for the Indian civil service, and others in Arabic, Hindustani, French, German, and Italian. For particulars as to terms, &c., address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7895, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a school or private family, by a native of France, aged 28; in or near London, and non-resident, preferred. Teaches French, German, mathematics (pure and mixed), natural philosophy, and drilling. Has been director of a regimental school in France; can educate for the army examinations. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7897, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a private family, by a B.A. (Oxford). Took honours in classics and natural science and is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons (April 1861). Would like to combine tuition with medical care if possible. Is competent to teach classics, mathematics, natural science, music, and the rudiments of French and Italian. Is 24 years of age, and the son of a beneficed clergyman. Salary required about 120l. with board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7899, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR, in a private family or school, by an undergraduate of Oxford, through moderate means, exhibitioner of his college, and capable of teaching classics, Euclid, and arithmetic; also music (piano) and singing. Age 20. Terms 80l. with board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7901, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a gentleman's family, or in a clergyman's school, by an undergraduate of Cambridge, and lately a member of a theological college. Moderate stipend required. Can furnish excellent references. Age 24. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7903, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS SECOND MASTER in a school; age 24. Teaches arithmetic, junior classics, elements of algebra, and the usual branches of an English education. Was for three and a half years second master in a Surrey foundation grammar-school, and for some time previous, a practical surveyor under Government. Salary 90l. a year, without residence. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7905, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL MASTER, by a gentleman who has had six years' experience in tuition. Required after the present vacation. London preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7907, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER, in a school, to teach classics and mathematics (middle and lower), and English, with junior French and German. Has been seven years in a Somersetshire college, and for a like term in a Devonshire grammar school; age 33. Stipend not less than 90l. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7909, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school or TUTOR in a private family, by a gentleman of considerable experience in classics, French (acquired in France), and English. Respectable references will be given. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7911, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family by a young lady who is fully competent to impart a thorough English education, with French, drawing, rudiments of music, and singing. Is the daughter of a physician, and a present resident governess in a ladies' school. Age 23. Can give most excellent references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7913, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, during the Midsummer vacation (5 weeks), in a family where the pupils are under 12. Is competent to impart a thorough knowledge of English, with French, and the rudiments of music and singing. Would take the entire charge of her pupils and their wardrobe; is 23 years of age, and the daughter of a physician. Reference to a lady with whom she is at present. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7915, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, by a German Protestant lady. She is fully competent to instruct in German, French, and music, with the usual branches of a good English education. References to several families. Age 34. Salary from 50l. to 60l. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7917, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to two or three children under twelve years of age, by a young lady who teaches English, French, drawing, and music. Can be highly recommended. Salary 30l. Country preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7919, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children, or useful COMPANION, by a lady of much experience, and who resided eight years in one family. A lady who wishes strongly to recommend her writes: "She is of ladylike manners and most amiable disposition." Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7921, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, by a lady who is most competent to teach German, French, Italian, and music, besides English generally (arithmetic excepted). A lady who writes on her behalf: "She is highly accomplished, possesses a large store of general knowledge, and is of the most unblemished integrity." Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7923, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family where the children are young, or as JUNIOR TEACHER in a school; age 20. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7925, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a clergyman's or gentleman's family, by a young lady, aged 23. Remuneration of secondary importance. Can furnish good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7927, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children, or as JUNIOR TEACHER in a school, by a young person in her 18th year, who has had considerable experience in teaching. Salary from 15l. to 20l. Lincolnshire or the neighbourhood preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7929, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family, by a lady experienced in tuition. She teaches English in all its branches, French (conversationally and grammatically), German, and highly-finished music and singing. Her terms are from 70l. to 100l. per annum. She is a member of the Church of England, and has high testimonials and references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7931, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a small family of children about eight or ten years of age, or in a school, by a young lady who is competent to teach music, drawing, dancing, and elementary French, as well as English in all its branches. Age 18. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7933, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children, ASSISTANT in a school, or COMPANION to a lady. Understands music, and can take the English classes of junior pupils. Has had some experience in tuition, and can give good references; age 24. Salary 20l. The country preferred; would not object to take charge of an invalid, having previously done so. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7935, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH and GERMAN TEACHER. A lady professor of the French and German languages attends schools and families in or near London. Terms, 3s. 6d. per lesson. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7937, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT FINISHING GOVERNESS, by a lady experienced in tuition, and competent to impart a knowledge of the English, French, German, and Latin languages, also of music, singing, and drawing. Pupils from 14 to 17 years of age preferred. Salary desired, from 70 to 80 guineas. Age 30. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7939, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A Lady, aged 29, of first-class musical attainments, and who has studied for several years under an eminent modern composer, wishes an engagement as governess in a family. She can instruct in the usual branches of a sound English education, with music, singing, and French. Salary 50l. Can furnish high references and testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7941, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, by a lady who is thoroughly qualified to teach English in all its usual branches, with French, music, and drawing, and who is in addition fortunate in the management as well as in the tuition of children. She is thirty years of age, a member of the Established Church, and can be highly recommended. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7943, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER in a first-class school (if possible) near London, by a lady who has been many years abroad, and can speak the French language fluently. Her qualifications are English, French, Italian, drawing in various styles, and music. Reference to the lady whose school she is about to leave. A liberal salary required. Age 35. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7945, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR GOVERNESS in a school in London or suburbs, by a young lady well versed in both Latin and Greek. Salary not a primary object. Might be accompanied by a sister as scholar. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7947, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school, by a young lady, who is fully competent to instruct a junior class in English, arithmetic, French, music, and the rudiments of drawing. She is 19 years of age, a member of the Church of England, and can offer the highest references. Finishing lessons would be preferred to a salary. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7949, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school, or as **NURSERY GOVERNESS**, by a well-connected young lady (age 21) whose acquirements are sound English and music. Salary not an object. Improvement and a comfortable home are desired. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7951, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TEMPORARY ENGAGEMENT for the holidays. A well-qualified and experienced governess offers her services during the vacation in return for a cheerful home. She has resided many years abroad, is a good linguist, and teaches music and drawing as well as the French, Italian, and German languages. She also possesses qualities of trust. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7953, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, or as **COMPANION** to a Lady. Is able to teach English, French, and the rudiments of music. Has a slight knowledge of millinery and dress-making; is a good needlewoman, and woman have no objection to assist in the housekeeping; age 19. Salary desired, from 10s. to 20s. and laundress. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7955, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, &c.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING SCHOOL, at the COLLEGE, CHESTER. This SCHOOL is recognised by the SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA, "as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering."

Each Pupil is provided with a separate Sleeping Apartment. Application for admission is to be made to the Rev. ARTHUR RIGGS, College, Chester.

PRIVATE TUITION.—An Oxford M.A., in Priest's orders, holding the curacy of a small parish in Warwickshire, and having the eldest son of a nobleman living with him to prepare for a public school, is desirous of meeting with another YOUNG GENTLEMAN, between the ages of 10 and 15, to be a fellow pupil and companion to the above.

For terms, &c., apply by letter to "OXONIENSIS," Leek-Wootton, near Warwick.

A YOUNG LADY, who will relinquish her present engagement at the beginning of August, wishes for a **RE-ENGAGEMENT** as **GOVERNESS** in a Gentleman's family where the children are young. Acquirements: German, French, and English, the rudiments of music. Good references. Address "A. W.," 26, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED to PURCHASE, at Midsummer, a LADIES' genteel DAY SCHOOL, or Morning School, in a good neighbourhood, or in near London. Address "E. P.," Reynolds' Library, Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill, W.

TO SCHOOL-ASSISTANTS.—Qualified and well-recommended Assistant Masters, Teachers, &c., are requested to apply to Messrs. VERSTRAETE and Co., as orders have been received to fill many excellent appointments in Grammar and Private Schools after the ensuing vacation. Salaries from 20s. to 150s. No charge for registration. Office, 37, Golden-square, W.

This day, price 6s. in post svo. antique.
THE CHRONICLE OF ETHELELD
Set forth by the author of "Mary Powell."

Also,
THE COTTAGE HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Price 2s. 6d. By the same Author.
ARTHUR HALL, VICTOR, and Co., 25, Paternoster Row.

BEAUTIFUL POETRY: the Choicest of the Present and the Past, designed to preserve for future reading all that is worthy of preservation. Vols. I. to VI. may be had, price 5s. 6d. each; or superbly bound for prizes and presents, 7s. 6d.
CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NEW PRACTICAL LAW BOOKS.

Just published.
THE THIRD EDITION OF ALLNUTT'S PRACTICE OF WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS. By GEORGE S. ALLNUTT, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Comprising full instructions, with Precedents, from the making of the Will to the final distribution of the Estate. Price 2s.

The Law of COSTS, with all the Cases and Precedents of Bills of Costs. By W. MARSHALL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, one of the authors of Paterson, Menamara, and Marshall's "New Practice of the Common Law." Price 2s.

THE THIRD EDITION OF THE CONSOLIDATION ACTS, with Notes of the 700 Cases decided on their construction. By G. TAYLER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Price 30s.

THE NEW PRACTICE OF THE COMMON LAW, with all the Forms, &c. By J. PATERSON, T. MACNAMARA, and W. MARSHALL, Esqrs., Barristers-at-Law. In 2 vols. Price 31s. 6d.
LAW TIMES Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

New Edition, just published, 1s., or by post, 1s. stamps; Abridged Edition, three stamps.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and the only effectual mode of supplying them without extracting stumps, and without metal, springs, or wires, by means of GABRIEL'S Soft Flexible CORALITE GUMS, warranted to prove successful even when all other methods fail. None but pure first-class materials and workmanship employed, and supplied at half the usual cost.

Chapter I.—Artificial Teeth and soft Coralite Gums.
Chapter II.—Natural Teeth: their Diseases and Remedies.
Chapter III.—Effect of improper Mastication on the Digestive Organs.

Chapter IV.—Beauty of the Face dependent on the Teeth.
Chapter V.—Toothache; its Cure.
Chapter VI.—Decay in Front Teeth, and Gabriel's Patent White Enamel.

"Gabriel's improvements are a great success; their system saves much money, more disappointment, and still more annoyance."—*Morning Herald*.

Published by SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., or of the Authors, Messrs. GABRIEL, Surgeon-Dentists (Diploma 1815), by appointment to the Royal Household, 27, Harley-street, Cavendish-square; and 31, Ladbroke-hill, London. Liverpool: 134, Duke-street. Birmingham: 65, New-street.

POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS, published by L. HACHETTE and Co., 18, King William-street, Strand.

Charles XII.	1s. 6d.
Télémaque	1s. 3d.
Louis XIV.	2s. 6d.
Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar	1s. 6d.
Exercises	1s. 6d.
Cæsar with Latin Notes	1s. 6d.
Horace with Latin Notes	1s. 6d.
Virgil with Latin Notes	2s. 6d.
Chapsal's Models of French Literature, Prose	3s. 6d.
The Same, Poetry	3s. 6d.
La Fontaine's Fables	1s. 6d.

All strongly bound in boards.
Hachette's Educational Catalogue.
Catalogue of General French Literature.
Catalogue alphabetically arranged with Authors' names and their several works.
List of Hachette's Greek and Latin Classics.
List of Hachette's French Railway Library.
German List.
Catalogue of School Drawing Materials.

Catalogues supplied by post on receipt of a postage stamp.

CORNISH'S CATALOGUE of POPULAR and STANDARD WORKS REDUCED IN PRICE.—Gratis, on application to T. CORNISH, 133, Oxford-street, between Regent-street and Bond-street.

BOOKS BOUGHT, to any amount, and the utmost price given for immediate cash, thereby saving the delay, uncertainty, and expense of public auction, by a second-hand bookseller of 23 years' standing. N.B. Catalogues gratis and post-free for one stamp. 50,000 vols. of books. Apply to T. MILLARD, 70, Newgate-street.

IMPORTANT TO BOOK COLLECTORS. Just published, price 1s., or post free for 16 stamps.

DAWSON'S REFERENCE CATALOGUE; or, Guide to the Collection of Standard English Authors, Ancient and Modern; comprising Works in all Classes of Literature (including a large Collection relating to America and the West Indies), in fine library condition, at low prices for cash.

WM. DAWSON and SONS, 74, Cannon-street, City, London, E.C.—Established 1800.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES.—TENTH EDITION.

This day is published, in One thick 8vo. Vol., price 18s. bound in cloth,

A DICTIONARY OF DATES,

RELATING TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS, FOR UNIVERSAL REFERENCE:

COMPREHENDING

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, ANCIENT AND MODERN,

The Foundation, Laws and Government of Countries—Their Progress in Civilisation, Industry, Literature, Arts and Science—Their Achievements in Arms—and their Civil, Military, and Religious Institutions, and particularly of THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

By JOSEPH HAYDN.

Tenth Edition, revised and greatly enlarged, by BENJAMIN VINCENT, Assistant Secretary and Keeper of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

In this the Tenth Edition the chronological tables have been revised and continued; about four hundred new articles have been inserted, and a large number of others rewritten; the important dates have been compared with recognised authorities; and much biographical, geographical,

cal, literary, and scientific information has been supplied. To afford room for these additions, many articles have been condensed, and matters of less importance have been either printed in smaller type or excluded. The utility of the Index has been increased by the insertion of dates.

"A volume containing upwards of 15,000 articles, and, perhaps, more than 15 times 15,000 facts. What the London Directory is to the merchant, this 'Dictionary of Dates' will be found to be to those who are searching after information, whether classical, political, domestic, or general."—*Times*.

London: EDWARD MOXON and Co., 44, Dover-street.

Now ready, Royal 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

CROCKFORD'S

Clerical Directory Appendix for 1861,

CONTAINING

The Names, Addresses, and other particulars of Clergymen, omitted in the CLERICAL DIRECTORY for 1860, and of Clergymen who have been ordained since the appearance of that Volume—of which it will form a Supplement.

"The Clerical Directory Appendix" for 1861 may be had by order of any Bookseller, price 3s. 6d., or of JOHN CROCKFORD, "Clerical Journal" and "Directory" Offices, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

JOHN CROCKFORD, 10, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Now ready, price 7d., in a Coloured Wrapper, PART I. of

THE NEW PENNY MAGAZINE:

AN ILLUSTRATED PAPER OF INFORMATION AND AMUSEMENT FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

Part I. contains the following Illustrations, Tales, and other Original Papers:

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Shipwrecked Mariner.	Life in the Bush.	The Wolf caught in the Act.
The Life Boat.	The Great American Ant-Eater.	An Italian Peasant.
Death of the Stag.	The Fellow Travellers.	The Camel and the Dromedary.
A Chinese Insurgent.	Juggernaut, Temple of.	Finnian Maggie.
View of Port Jackson, near Sydney.	Juggernaut, Car of.	The Sisters.
	Haymaking—June.	

TALES AND OTHER ORIGINAL PAPERS.

No. I.	No. IV.
The New Penny. God Help Our Men at Sea! Chapters of English History—Chap. I. Native Britain. Our Village on the Seine. The Life Boat. The Emigrant Brothers—Chap. I. Why the Brothers Emigrated. Little May. A Visit to a Village Evening School. Walls and Strays.	Seal Shooting. The Emigrant Brothers—Chap. V. The Good Servant proves a Bad Master. Church Blessings—I. The Gospel in its Fulness. The Worship of Juggernaut. The Wolf. Noble Charity. Chapters of English History—Chapter III. The Ancient British Church. The Little Barber. The King of Portugal and the Yellow Fever. My Baby Boy.—Miscellaneous.
No. II.	No. V.
The Little Barber. The Chinese Insurgent. Family Adventures on the Continent—I. "Look Before you Leap." The Emigrant Brothers—Chap. II. Farewell to the Old Country. Chap. III. The Landing and the Settlement in the Bush. Answers to Correspondents. A Working Man to Working Men. Correspondence. Morning Glories. Miscellaneous.	Family Adventures on the Continent—II. Basil's Visit to Tivoli. Chapters of English History—Chap. IV. The Saxon Invasion. The Camel and the Dromedary. Finnian Maggie. Church Blessings—II. Christian Infancy and Childhood. Ships and Shipping. I Walked the Fields.—Miscellaneous.
No. III.	No. VI.
The Emigrant Brothers—Chap. IV. Life in the Bush. Chapters on English History—Chap. II. Roman Britain. The Great American Ant-Eater. The Fellow Travellers. The Little Barber. The Last Sunday. Miscellaneous.	The Emigrant Brothers—Chap. VI. Round Cape Horn. Chapters of English History—Chap. V. The Saxons. Two Hours in Two Lives. The Dorsetshire Shoemaker in Nova Scotia. A Coincidence. Human Nature in the United States. Church Blessings—III. Christian Youth. Consolation.—Miscellaneous.

London: JOHN CROCKFORD, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.
HURST AND BLACKETT'S
 NEW WORKS.

HENRY IV. and MARIE de MEDICI:

Forming Part II. of "The History of the Reign of Henry IV., from Original and Authentic Sources." By MISS FREER. 2 vols., with Portraits, 21s.

"Miss Freer's ability and research have raised her to a conspicuous position among our historical writers. Among the most prominent of her qualities is a rare spirit of moderation and impartiality. Important and eventful as the reign of Henry IV. was, its details are little known by general readers among us, and, therefore, in presenting so complete and interesting a narrative Miss Freer has done good service to the public, besides enhancing her own well-earned reputation."—*Sun*.

**A SAUNTER THROUGH THE WEST-
 END.** By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. [Next week.]

JAVA; or, How to Manage a Colony: Showing a Practical Solution of the Questions now affecting British India. By J. W. B. MONEY, Esq. 2 vols.

NOTHING NEW. By the Author of "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN." Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A. 5s. bound, forming Vol. XVII. of Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library of Cheap Editions. [June 29.]

RECOLLECTIONS of a FOX-HUNTER By "SCRUTATOR." 1 vol. with Illustrations. "For vital interest and utility this is decidedly 'Scrutator's' best production."—*Sunday Times*.

MEMOIRS of ROYAL LADIES. By EMILY S. HOLT. 2 vols. With Portraits. 21s.

A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS. By J. C. JEAFFRESON, Esq. New, revised, and cheaper Edition. In 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

"A pleasant book. Out of hundreds of volumes Mr. Jeafrisson has collected thousands of good things, adding thereto much that appears in print for the first time, and which, of course, gives increased value to this very readable book."—*Athenaeum*.

THE NEW NOVELS.

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author of "GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY," "WILD FLOWERS," &c. 3 vols.

HOMELESS; or, a Poet's Inner Life. By M. GOLDSCHMIDT, Author of "Jacob Bendixen."

"This is a novel that will excite universal commendation. It is full of point and vigour, and combines an elegant style with good taste. There is not, in fact, a dull or uninteresting page in the entire novel. 'Homeless' evinces even greater talent than 'Jacob Bendixen,' and a more enlarged experience."—*Messenger*.

THINKING and ACTING. By a CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, Author of "Helen Lindsay," &c.

"There is a charm about this work which immediately captivates the reader."—*Messenger*.

ICE BOUND. By WALTER THORNBURY.

"This remarkable book possesses a fund of real merit. It is distinguished by great vivacity of style, brilliancy of colouring, and variety of incident."—*Literary Gazette*.

WHEEL WITHIN WHEEL. By the Author of "ALICE WENTWORTH," &c. 3 vols.

"A good novel."—*Athenaeum*.

NO CHURCH. By the Author of "HIGH CHURCH." Third Edition. 3 vols.

PAUL FOSTER'S DAUGHTER. By DUTTON COOK. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

ILLUMINATION.

BOXES FITTED WITH COLOURS, AND OTHER REQUISITES, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR ILLUMINATING or MISSAL PAINTING.

Fifteen Shillings, One Guinea, One Guinea and a half, Two Guineas, Three Guineas, and Five Guineas.

The colours are prepared in a powdered state, and readily dissolve in water, which mode of preparation is best adapted to the requirements of this graceful Art.

PREPARED BY
GEORGE ROWNEY and Co.

Just published,
 THE
**GUIDE to ILLUMINATION and
 MISSAL PAINTING.**
 BY W. AND G. AUDSLEY.
 WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.
 PRICE ONE SHILLING.

CONTENTS.
 A Brief History of the Art—A Description of the various Styles in Chronological Order—A detailed List of the Materials in use, in Ancient and Modern Times—And full Instructions for Students in the Art of Illuminating.

PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE ROWNEY and Co.

Just published, in fcp. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth.
THE POETIC SPIRIT, and other POEMS. By JAMES ELLIS CARTWRIGHT.
 London: LONGMAN, GREEN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

Vol. I. price 12s. 6d.
THE HISTORY of MEDICINE: comprising a Narrative of its Progress from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time, and of the Delusions incidental to its Advances from Empiricism to the Dignity of a Science. By EDWARD MERYON, M.D., F.G.S., F.R.C.P., &c.
 LONGMAN and Co.

In square 16mo., price 3s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges.
TALES from GREEK MYTHOLOGY.
 By the Rev. G. W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford.

"Mr. Cox writes for little children in a way which little children can and do understand. Young children delight in the stories—elder children, and even grown people, do not despise them. Mr. Cox keeps his sounder and deeper learning for a few notes at the end. The stories themselves he tells in such a way that Phrixus and Helle, Cadmus and Europa, are made as pleasant and intelligible to children as Jack and the Bean-Steak—more so, we fancy, than the Toms and Maries, Huberts and Ediths, of the modern story-book with a purpose."—*Saturday Review*.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.
 In 8vo. with a Portrait and two Facsimiles, price 14s.
THE LIFE of RICHARD PORSON, M.A.,
 Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge from 1792 to 1808. By the Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON, M.A., M.R.S.L.

"This book is one of considerable interest; interest of a most painful character, springing as it does from the contrast between Porson, the greatest scholar of the day, to whose pure and inflexible love of truth Bishop Turton has borne such noble testimony, and Porson the victim of the grossest indulgence. In one page the scholar is delighted at the learning, acumen, and honesty of the man; in the next the moralist mourns over the degradation into which all that excellence is plunged by one fatal weakness. Mr. Watson's book, besides containing all that we shall probably ever know of Richard Porson, furnishes a great deal of information not only with respect to the controversies in which Porson was engaged, but with respect to his literary contemporaries, and the state of classical literature in his day."—*Notes and Queries*.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.
 Just published, cloth, gilt, price 5s.
BISHOP HATTO: a Legend of the Mouse-
 Tower on the Rhine. With Twelve Illustrations by V. H. DARWIN.
 London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co. Derby: J. A. ROWBOTTOM.

18mo. cloth, gilt edges, 1s. 6d.
STORIES to TEACH ME to THINK.
 By T. D. P. STONE.

Also, in 18mo. cloth, gilt, 1s. 6d.
THE FAVOURITE SCHOLAR, and other Tales. By MARY HOWITT and Mrs. S. C. HALL.
 London: WILLIAM TEGG, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Chancery-side.

CONDITION of EDINBURGH.—ANOTHER HOTEL.—THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4d., stamped 5d., contains: Fine View and Plan of London Bridge Terminus Hotel—New Formula: Strength of Steam—Destructive French Restorations—Dark Ages of Architecture—The Condition of Edinburgh—The Labour Question—Architectural Sculpture—What is a Load of Laths? A Hint to Provincial Workmen as to Coming Exhibition—The Proposed Law Courts—Artistic Copyright Bill—The Builder's Law Notes—Church Building and Provincial News—The Architectural Photographic Society, &c.—The Architectural Photographic Society, &c.—Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

Just published, price 3s. 6d.
JOURNAL of the STATISTICAL SOCIETY, for JUNE (Vol. XXIV., Part II.).

CONTENTS.
 1. Report of Twenty-seventh Anniversary Meeting.
 2. M. de Parieu—On the Taxation of Enjoyments (Jouissances).
 3. Reports of the Australian Delegates to the International Statistical Congress, 1860.
 4. Results of the Inquiry of the Education Commission.
 5. Mr. Sargant—On the Fallacy of the Warburton Argument in favour of an indiscriminating Income-tax.
 6. Results of the Census of 1861.
 7. Other Articles, Miscellaneous, and Quarterly Returns.
 London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, CHANCERY-CROSS, W.C.

NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS.

THE LEGENDARY and ROMANTIC BALLADS of SCOTLAND. Edited by CHARLES MACKAY, with Essay by WILLIAM MOTHERWELL. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

ONCE UPON A TIME. By CHARLES KNIGHT. With numerous Illustrations. Second Edition, crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

KNOWLEDGE is POWER. By CHARLES KNIGHT. With numerous Illustrations. Second edition, crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

THE PURSUIT of KNOWLEDGE under DIFFICULTIES. By Professor CRAIK. New Illustrated Edition, post 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges.

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By WILLIAM COBBETT. New Edition, fcp. 8vo. 2s. cloth.

LONDON LABOUR and the LONDON POOR. By HENRY MAYHEW. With numerous Illustrations. 3 vols. 8vo., 11s. 2s. 6d. cloth.
 London: GRIFFIN, BORN, and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.

Seventh Edition, fcp. 2s. 6d. sewed; or 3s. cloth.
THE WATER CURE in CHRONIC DISEASE: an Exposition of the Causes, Progress, and Termination of various Chronic Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Lungs, Nerves, Limbs, and Skin; and of their Treatment by Water and other Hygienic Means. By JAMES MANBY GULLY, M.D., L.R.C.S., and F.R.P.S., Edinburgh, F.R.M.C.S. London, &c.

"Dr. Gully has published a large and elaborate work on the Water Cure, which is, we think, the best treatise on the subject that has yet appeared."—*Westminster Review*.
 "Dr. Gully's book is evidently written by a well educated medical man. This work is by far the most scientific that we have seen on hydrotherapy."—*Athenaeum*.
 "All the expositions which have been published respecting the Water Cure, this is the most tangible and complete."—*Literary Gazette*.
 London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.

SUMMER TOURS.

MURRAY'S

HANDBOOKS FOR ENGLAND.

The following are now ready:

HANDBOOK of MODERN LONDON.
 A complete Guide to the Sights and Objects of Interest in the Metropolis. Map. 16mo. 3s.
 "Without a rival for intelligence and accuracy."—*Times*.

HANDBOOK for KENT and SUSSEX. Map. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK for SURREY, HANTS, and the ISLE of WIGHT. Map. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK for BERKS, BUCKS, and OXFORDSHIRE, with a full description of the University and City of Oxford, and the Descent of the Thames to Maidenhead and Windsor. Map. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK for DEVON and CORNWALL. Maps. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK for WILTS, DORSET, and SOMERSET. Map. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK for SOUTH WALES. Map. Post 8vo. 5s. 6d.

HANDBOOK for the CATHEDRALS of WINCHESTER, SALISBURY, EXETER, WELLS, ROCHESTER, CANTERBURY, and CHICHESTER. With 200 Illustrations. 2 vols. Post 8vo. 24s.

"Mr. Murray has succeeded in identifying his countrymen all the world over. Into every nook which an Englishman can penetrate he carries his RED HANDBOOK. He trusts to his MURRAY as he would trust to his razor, because it is thoroughly English and reliable; and for his history, hotels, exchanges, scenery, for the clue to his route and his comfort by the way, the RED HANDBOOK is his 'guide, philosopher, and friend.'"—*Times*.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE NEW EDITION (10th Thousand) of
 Mr. DU CHAILLU'S ADVENTURES in EQUATORIAL AFRICA is NOW READY.
 JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

This day, in fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
THE BEATITUDES.—Abasement before God—Sorrow for Sin—Meekness of Spirit—Desire for Holiness—Contentment—Purity of Heart—The Peacemakers—Sufferings for Christ. By JOHN S. B. MONSELL, LL.D., Rural Dean, and Vicar of Egham; Author of "Spiritual Songs," "Parish Musings," &c.
 London: PARKER, SON, and BOURN, West Strand.

This day, complete in Three Parts, with numerous Illustrations, 2f. 10s. 6d.

ELEMENTS of CHEMISTRY. THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL. By WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry King's College, London.

Part I. CHEMICAL PHYSICS. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged, 10s. 6d.

Part II. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. Second Edition, greatly Enlarged, 20s.

Part III. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. 20s.

London: PARKER, SON, and BOURN, West Strand.

CONTENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK	781
ENGLISH and FOREIGN LITERATURE:—	
Biography:	
Autobiography of Miss Cornelia Knight	782
Herring's Personal Recollections of the late Rev. G. Croly, D.D.	784
Voyages and Travels:	
The Last Travels of Ida Pfeiffer	785
Miscellaneous:	
Minckwitz's New Illustrated Parnassus	787
Russell's History and Heroes of the Art of Medicine	788
A Brief Discourse on Wine	789
Ure and Simmonds's Philosophy of Manufactures	789
Stanford's Map of London, with Guide	789
Greenwood's Hints on Horsemanship	789
Short Notices	789
EDUCATION, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.:—	
Education:	
Baker's Military Education in connection with the Universities	790
The Graduated Series of Reading Lesson Books	790
Cummin's Popular Education of the Bristol and Plymouth Districts	790
Music and Musicians:	
Musical and Dramatic Gossip	791
Concerts for the Ensuing Week	792
Art and Artists:	
British Institution: Old Masters	792
Science and Inventions:	
Meetings of the Societies	794
Meetings for the Ensuing Week	795
Obituary	795
BOOKSELLERS' RECORD	795
Trade News	797
Sales by Auction	797
Books Recently Published	797
ADVERTISEMENTS	777-780, 793-800

THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

EDMUND BURKE might well complain that the age of chivalry was past. The time was when literary quarrels were fought out like any others, "with the helmet on the brow, and the broadsword in the hand." It is not so long ago since the Hon. GRANTLEY BERKELEY and Dr. MAGINN met face to face at Chalk Farm, and interchanged innocuous shots about a review in *Fraser's Magazine*. In France, the practice is continued to this day. It was a literary quarrel that sent poor ARMAND CARREL to his grave by the hand of M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN; and, only the other day, M. DE PENE, a writer of the light comic school, had to run the gauntlet of a band of military officers for a jocular skit upon the Imperial army. In England, however, this time-honoured fashion of settling a quarrel has long been out of repute. An action for libel is now the only revenge which any one thinks of taking upon a writer who has dealt a little too hardly with him; the arena of Chalk Farm or Wormwood Scrubs is changed for Westminster or Guildhall, and the combatants wear horse-hair wigs and wield weapons not less deadly than the tongue. Even the expedient of poor THEODORE HOOK, who put a huge prize-fighter into the outer office to receive the irascible Irish gentlemen who called to see "the editor," can no longer be decently resorted to. In this pacific state of things it was really quite a relief to come upon a strange correspondence which startled the nerves of the readers of the *Times* on Thursday morning. The correspondence professed to be between Mr. H. CHOLMONDELEY PENNELL, the author of a volume of not very comic verse, which was recently reviewed in the *CRITIC* (page 760) and Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON. Thus it ran:

THE CARTEL.

To W. Hepworth Dixon, Esq., Editor of the *Athenæum*.

SIR,—I am aware that you wrote the critique on my book in last Saturday's *Athenæum*, which I consider personally offensive. As two-thirds of the London press have already recorded opinions in the highest degree flattering, I could well have afforded to treat with contempt the ill-conditioned snarlings of a single "literary gorilla;" but when a reviewer indulges in flippant impertinences upon the character and "feelings" of an author, instead of confining himself to the merits of the work before him, he sometimes lays himself open to unpleasant consequences. I, therefore, give you fair warning that unless you take the opportunity now afforded by the issue of a second edition to make the *amende*, I shall do myself the pleasure of horsewhipping you the first time that I meet you in public, and then hand you over to the tender mercies of Mr. Alfred Austin, whose attentions are likely to be equally unpleasant. I shall consider this note private until the 22nd; and remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

THE AUTHOR OF "PUCK ON PEGASUS."

Conservative Club, June 18.

THE REPLY.

Athenæum Office, June 19th.

SIR,—I have received your disgraceful letter to which I shall of course immediately give the publicity it deserves. In the meantime I have communicated with the police authorities, who will take effectual measures to prevent your committing the outrage threatened.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. HEPWORTH DIXON.

To H. Cholmondeley Pennell, Esq., Conservative Club

Of course a great deal might be said about the execrable taste of Mr. PENNELL's letter, the dignity of letters, the irresponsibility of critics, and the inviolability of the great editorial secret. The main objection to saying it, however, is that the whole business is—so, at least, we are assured—a hoax; that Mr. Dixon never contemplated engaging the attendance of two policemen to protect him from the threatened drubbing. Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN, too, has been dragged into print by the allusion to his name, and writes, with grim humour, to say that he should never think of using a horse-whip until he was threatened with one, and then he "should certainly neither write to the newspapers, nor send for the police."

Referring to the criticism upon "Puck on Pegasus," of which the pseudo Mr. PENNELL is supposed to complain, we find that the point of our contemporary's satire consists in telling the author that he has been "not funny but foolish." This is not a very high style of criticism; it smacks rather of the bludgeon than the razor. A gentleman might easily afford—even though he had rather miscalculated the merits of his own book—to waive it aside and recollect that when mud is being thrown about, a cleanly gentleman is sure to get the worst of the battle. We do not rate the comic merits of "Puck on Pegasus" very highly, but certainly there is nothing in the book to lead us to the conclusion that its author is either a blackguard or a fool. The *bonâ fide* writer of the letter to Mr. Dixon must be both; for none but the former character could dare to offer the reply of brute force to a criticism, and none but the latter would previously announce his intention of inflicting such chastisement if he really intended to inflict it. From the first the whole affair wore the complexion of a hoax, and so it has turned out—a very silly one to be sure. In his disclaimer Mr. Dixon trusts that "before many hours the offender will be in the hands of the Police."

We hear that during some recent excavations in the churchyard of Walton-upon-Thames, the undistinguished grave of Dr. WILLIAM MAGINN was hit upon. This mirthful, bacchic, and not over scrupulous Irishman died at Walton in 1842, and was buried there. This is an age of testimonials, monuments, and commemorations; and as we understand that a kind of literary pic-nic, or feast of intellectual

ghouls, has been held over the grave of this roystering comic writer, it seems not improbable that the hat will be very solemnly sent round to erect a monument to "the immortal memory of Dr. WILLIAM MAGINN." As we said before, this is the age for these mummeries. Scotland is even now disfiguring a noble site in honour of Sir WILLIAM WALLACE; something in memory of SAWNEY BEAN is possibly to follow. In England a committee of eminent literary gentlemen is being formed to raise a monument to him who is a monument himself—even to SHAKESPEARE. To our thinking, monuments are only needed for those whom, without them, we may chance to forget; and to offer the tribute of bronze and marble to such as SHAKESPEARE is an insult rather than a compliment. That he will soon be forgotten without a monument is perhaps the best, if not the only, argument that can be urged in favour of one to MAGINN. The question we would ask, however, is whether there is any reason why he should be remembered? Granting his jollity, his bacchanalian powers, his tavern wit, the biting quality of his fugitive satire, the readiness of his pen, and the pliancy of his conscience, we fail to see anything in MAGINN to arouse any higher feeling than compassion mingled with regret. Let us hope, then, that the accidental discovery of his grave may not lead to its disturbance, and that the turf that covers him may not be converted into pedestals for the elevation of "celebrities" still smaller than himself.

The annual dinner of the Society of Arts took place at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday evening. The EARL of ELGIN presided, and about three hundred noblemen and gentlemen, members and friends of the Society, form the company. The occasion was a brilliant one, and the present flourishing position of the Society, added to the confident expectation of success in the Great Exhibition venture, warranted the expression of some exultation. The noble chairman, in his speech, introduced his pet topic of the "opening" of Japan and China, and adhered to his favourite theory that empires, like oysters, should be opened with the knife, and that the best method of introducing British calico to the uncivilised nations of the East is by wrapping (or as Lord GRANVILLE would say, *wrapping*) it around a civilised cannon-ball and shooting it out of an Armstrong gun. Lord GRANVILLE afterwards made a speech, of which the text was the coming Exhibition. He spoke hopefully of the design, and in the name of his brother Commissioners recognised the part which the Society of Arts had taken in the matter. Among other post-prandial revelations afforded by the noble President of Council was one to the effect that a Cabinet meeting had been postponed for two hours to enable some of the members to go to "the Derby."

Tuesday, the 1st October, 1861, is the latest day, as now announced, on which the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 will receive demands for space from exhibitors in the United Kingdoms. The allotments of space will thus be definitively made on the returns as sent in up to that date. The following class-committees, in relation to the Fine Arts, have been appointed:

For Class 37 (Architecture), W. Tite, Esq., M.P., President of the Institute of British Architects; A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq.; T. L. Donaldson, Esq.; G. G. Scott, Esq., R.A.; M. Digby Wyatt, Esq.; Sydney Smirke, Esq., R.A.; James Fergusson, Esq.; and Arthur Ashpitel, Esq. For Class 38 (Paintings in Oil and Water Colours and Drawings), Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy; Sir J. Watson Gordon, R.A., President of the Royal Scottish Academy; S. Catterson Smith, Esq., President of the Royal Hibernian Academy; F. Y. Hurlstone, Esq., President of the Society of British Artists; Frederick Tayler, Esq., President of the Society of Painters in Water Colours; Henry Warren, Esq., President of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours; R. S. Lauder, Esq., R.S.A.; and Richard Redgrave, Esq., R.A. For Class 39 (Sculpture, Models, Die-sinking, and Intaglios), the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.; the Earl of Gifford, M.P.; J. H. Foley, Esq., R.A.; A. H. Layard, Esq., M.P.; H. Westmacott, R.A. For Class 40 (Engravings and Engravings), W. H. Carpenter, Esq.; D. Colnaghi, Esq.; G. T. Doo, Esq., R.A.; R. J. Lane, Esq., A.R.A.; and W. Smith, Esq.

The committee for architecture calls for little remark. The various contemporary schools of architecture and no architecture are severally represented, though perhaps one man, and he a busy one (Mr. G. G. SCOTT), is hardly an adequate representation of the wide-spreading Gothic revival. The sum total of intelligence in the committee would be greatly augmented by the addition of one or two such prominent and cultivated professors of the art in the latter category as Mr. BUTTERFIELD and Mr. STREET. As the committee stands, the merely academic and theoretic elements are a little too predominant. The committee for engravings includes men of very competent practical knowledge, but might, perhaps, be benefited by the infusion of a little youthful vigour. In the committee, for sculpture, we have three amateurs to two sculptors—surely a disproportionate allowance. And of all those three, the only one in whose knowledge we would place much confidence is the commoner. Surely the amateur and aristocratic constitution of such committees of taste as have peopled London with lasting horrors in stone and bronze, is not precisely the one calling for even approximate imitation. The committee for pictures and drawings is the least satisfactory of any. The result of simply recognising the men who, on other than artistic grounds, often happen to be presidents of the various societies for the exhibition of pictures, is peculiarly unfortunate. As the eye runs over the list one in vain seeks a name somewhat in harmony with the present tendencies of the British School. All are

men in years; few are men who can paint; yet these are the artists selected to judge of a generation whose works, early associations and prejudices unfit them for appreciating, or even comprehending. This junta of presidents are all men, however conscientious, running too much in the same groove for it to be possible they should adequately represent, or do justice to the large body of painters who do not happen to be members of any established "institution." The addition of Mr. REDGRAVE, an artist cast in the same mould, and of by no means transcendent attainments, hardly mends matters, and

savours too rankly of South Kensington influences. We repeat what we said on a recent occasion, that, unless the aid of a few of the younger and more vigorous men beyond the pale of the Academy—men such as Mr. WATTS and Mr. HOLMAN HUNT—be called in to leaven the lump, the committee in question can excite no confidence in a large class of cultivated and gifted painters of the present generation unambitious of academic honours. It will, in fact, repel them; and the representation of living English painters at the great show of 1862 will be incomplete in itself, and unfair to our artists.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

BIOGRAPHY.

Autobiography of Miss Cornelia Knight, Lady Companion to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. With extracts from her Journals and Anecdote books. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 2 vols. pp. 691.

OF THE OBSERVERS WHO STAND BY and note the great game of life, some of the keenest and shrewdest have been clever women of the world, who have had extraordinary opportunities for observation, and who have kept note-books, or (what is much the same thing) have conducted an extensive correspondence. What do we principally admire in Madame de Sevigné? Is it her virtue, her maternal affection, or her satirical insight into the foibles of her age? Do we read Lady Mary Wortley Montague's letters for the wit and the learning that is in them, or for the charming but wicked ability with which she exposes the vices of her associates? Even demure Miss Burney takes more credit from this censorious age for the gossip in her diary, than for that wonderful novel which no one ever reads now, but which kept the great Dr Johnson out of his bed one entire night. The fact is when a clever woman takes to observing, the results are certain to be of very considerable value. Her conclusions may be often wrong, and the motives she assigns very far below the heroic level; she may be disposed to over-estimate a little her own part in the drama, and the personal pronoun may occur too often in her composition to accord with the strictest rules of good taste; but her remarks will be clear headed; her glance, though not deep, will be searching, and her instinctive judgment will be often right even when the premises of her argument are most erroneous. One great advantage which shrewd women of the world possess over their rivals of the sterner sex as observers is, that the social habits of modern society compel them to keep their brains cooler—a very important advantage, be it observed.

This autobiography of Miss Knight is compiled from the journals and anecdote-books which she seems to have kept with great assiduity, and more or less regularly, all through her life. As it stands, it is an unfinished sketch, evidently written by the lady many years after the events recorded in it took place, and compiled by her from the aforesaid journals and note-books. The editor of these volumes (W. H. Kaye, the historian of the Affghan War) has completed the autobiography from the journals, and has filled out the volumes very agreeably with selections from the numerous traits and anecdotes which Miss Knight collected. A careful examination of the autobiography proves that Miss Knight was not very accurate as to dates, for events are recorded as having happened on particular days which certainly happened on other days, and the editor points out many of these inaccuracies and confusions of date in his notes. The fact is not, perhaps, of any very great importance, but we think it right to notice it, lest a too censorious contemporary, or haply Dr. John Edward Gray of the British Museum, should make these inaccuracies the ground for a charge of fraud against the memory of the fair Cornelia—should bring them forward as proofs that she never was the companion of the Princess Charlotte, never did what she pretends to have done, and never said what she pretends to have said. The editor has been very candid in taking it upon himself to point out these defects in the book, which prove that to reconcile the dates of a narrative compiled from a rough journal with those of the journal itself is not an easy task, whether the journal was kept during the labours of African travel or the more peaceful tenor of an easy London fashionable life.

It is as the companion of the Princess Charlotte that Miss Knight is especially interesting to us. The affection which the nation felt for that unhappy princess is a circumstance not to be wondered at; and even now, when the vices of her father and the misfortunes of her mother are yet fresh in our memories; when the husband of her too brief youth comes among us now and then—himself now an old man—as it were to remind us of her, the heart of England still yearns for her lost daughter, for the beautiful but unhappy girl who was once her brightest hope. It is not, we say, to be wondered at. In that dark time when the Royalty seemed to have fallen to the lowest level, and even its staunchest supporters began to despair of it; when the sceptre wavered between the infirm hands of an imbecile king and the fevered grasp of a selfish debauchee; when the real reins of power were in the hands of party politicians and interested placemen; when too many of the younger sons of the King were bringing scandal upon the Crown by their profusion and their debts; when the Heir to the Throne, and for a time its Regent, was engaged in an open and

scandalous strife against the wife of his bosom; it is no wonder that people turned away with feeling of eager anticipation to the bright and sensitive girl whose early career and troubles form the main subjects of these volumes.

Miss Cornelia Knight was the daughter of Admiral Sir Joseph Knight, an officer who is described by the editor of these volumes as being "of well-deserved reputation." She received an excellent education in London; and from her note-book it appears that the society which visited her father, and which she met with at the houses of her acquaintances, gave her opportunities of meeting with Johnson, Reynolds, Burke, Goldsmith, and other luminaries of the world of literature and art. When she was about eighteen years old her father died; and she and her mother, being in straightened circumstances, went abroad, and after travelling in France took up their abode in Italy. Their residence abroad lasted about twenty years, during which time Miss Knight saw the best society in Rome, Naples, &c., collected a great many anecdotes about the Pope and the cardinals, the King of Naples, Lord Nelson, Sir William and Lady Hamilton, and an infinite variety of celebrated individuals. In the year 1800, having lost her mother the year before, she returned with the Hamiltons to England, "being then" (says the editor with what seems to us ungallant and unnecessary precision) "about forty-two years of age." Soon after her return she was recommended to the Royal Family of England, and in 1806 she became attached to the household of Queen Charlotte. Mr. Pitt, who was her friend, had recommended her as the fittest person to superintend the education of the youthful Princess Charlotte of Wales; but that suggestion was not followed. Seven years afterwards, however, when the heiress to the Crown had grown into womanhood, Miss Knight became lady-companion of the Princess, and resided with her at Warwick House until she was displaced by the capricious temper of the Regent, when vexed sorely at his daughter's refusal to marry the Prince of Orange. The part she played at this trying juncture is very fully described in the autobiography; and we shall presently have occasion to refer to some of the leading features of it. After her separation from the Princess Charlotte, Miss Knight resided for some years in London; but afterwards she went abroad, and spent the greater part of the remainder of her long life in France, Germany, and Italy. She appears to have been much esteemed by the Bourbons, and to have been kindly treated, not only at the Tuilleries, but at the courts of Wurtemberg and Hesse Homberg. She died at Paris in December 1837, in the eighty-first year of her age. During her long and chequered career she made several contributions to the literature of her country. One was "Dinarbas"—intended as a sort of supplement to Dr. Johnson's "Rasselas"—a sufficiently daring, but not very successful experiment. Another was a classical novel, entitled "Marcus Flaminius;" and a third was "A Description of Latium; or, La Campagna di Roma, with Etchings by the Author" (1805). There were also some fragmentary efforts. As Mr. Kaye, however, very justly observes, she devoted herself more to science than to literature; and it is probable that, even by her own generation, Miss Knight herself was held in greater esteem than her works. Mrs. Piozzi called her the "far-famed Cornelia Knight;" and indeed she seems to have been a favourite with all who knew her. And according to her editor this was a wide popularity indeed. "Everybody, indeed, knew her. There was scarcely a city of any note in Southern Europe in which she was not well known; and to know was to esteem and admire her for all her fine qualities of head and heart. How many friends she had, and in how many parts of the world, these volumes pleasantly indicate; and, although they are remarkably free from every kind of egotism, it is impossible not to gather from them that Miss Ellis Cornelia Knight was an amiable and accomplished person, of high principles, and a blameless way of life, worthy to be held in remembrance as a bright exemplar of that best of all womanhood, an English gentlewoman."

In the early part of the autobiography many anecdotes occur respecting Johnson, Burke, and the other members of "The Literary Club." Miss Knight puts it on record that she was "delighted with the conversation of Mr. Burke, amused by the buffoonery of Goldsmith, and disgusted with the satirical madness of manner of Barette." Of poor Goldy, she felt sure that he was "very good-natured, and though neither his features, person, nor manners, had anything of grace to recommend them, his countenance was honest and open." She has a story about his wearing a second-hand coat which had belonged to a nobleman, and still bore the mark on the breast where the star had been. This ill accords with Boswell's account of Goldy's

love of dress and his long bills to Mr. Filby. Of Dr. Johnson she says that, when she first knew him, she was "a little afraid of his deep tone of voice and great wig; but when I had reached my seventh or eighth year, I was accustomed to all this, and felt grateful for the indulgence." The following anecdote of Johnson is characteristic, and strikes us as new. He had been on board the *Ramillies* frigate, commanded by Miss Knight's father, the admiral.

When he was conveyed on shore, the young officer whom my father had sent to accompany him, asked if he had any further commands. "Sir," said Johnson, "have the goodness to thank the commodore and all the officers for their kindness to me, and tell Mr. —, the first lieutenant, that I beg he will leave off the practice of swearing."

The young man, willing, if possible, to justify, or at least excuse, his superior, replied that, unfortunately, there was no making the sailors do their duty without using strong language, and that his Majesty's service required it. "Then, pray, sir," answered Johnson, "tell Mr. — that I beseech him not to use one oath more than is absolutely required for the service of his Majesty."

The journey on the Continent was a fruitful source of anecdotes. When Miss Knight was in Rome two distinguished visitors were there also, the Emperor Joseph II. and Gustavus III. of Sweden. According to the custom, these potentates travelled under assumed names, *incognito*. From some of the traits given it would seem that the manners of the King of Sweden were not on a par with his strategy. "At supper his Majesty was seen to scratch his head with his fork and also with his knife, and afterwards to go on eating with them." In respect to giving he was the reverse of royal, and it became a proverb in Rome that "Il Conte de Haga tutto vede, e niente paga"—the Count de Haga (the name he was travelling under) sees everything, but pays nothing:

The King of Sweden also presented to the Pope three caskets containing Swedish medals, ninety of which were of gold and one hundred and fifty of silver. His Holiness made a handsome return by a present of two large mosaics and two pieces of tapestry, besides some prints by Piranesi. One of the mosaics alone was worth more than the whole of the Swedish medals, but the King set down on a piece of paper the cost of his own and the Pope's presents, and made out that the latter was not worth half as much as the former.

When the Knights were at Naples, there was great anxiety about the doings of the British fleet. War had broken out with France, and it was known that the flag of Sir Horatio Nelson was flying in the eastern waters of the Mediterranean. The English at Naples had heard of our fleet at Syracuse, and were eagerly scanning the beautiful bay for the welcome sight of an English sail. At last, Miss Knight, telescope in hand, discerns the blue ensign in the offing. It proved to be the *Mutine*, with news of a great victory. "The battle of the Nile had been fought and won. Never, perhaps, was a victory more complete. What a deliverance for Italy! What a glory for England! The cause of religion, of justice, of humanity, had triumphed!" Presently the hero himself arrived, and his reception was, of course, enthusiastic. The young head of Miss Cornelia is carried away like the rest. It was nothing but hero-worship, "God save the King," "Rule Britannia," and "See the Conquering Hero comes." Miss Knight, having a knack of writing verses, improvises an additional verse to the national anthem, and gives another and most conspicuous example of the impossibility of writing anything to that air that shall be either rational or dignified:

Join we great Nelson's name,
First on the roll of fame,
Him let us sing;
Spread we his fame around,
Honour of British ground,
Who made Nile's shores resound—
"God save our King!"

Although Sir Harris Nicolas attributes this verse to Mr. Davenport, it is here claimed for Miss Knight. Really it seems scarcely worth disputing about; but the lady has evidently the better claim, since this and some other subsequent effusions, to the same tune, obtained for her the title of "Nelson's charming poet-laureate." Here is another effort of her muse:

While thus we chant his praise,
See what new fires blaze!
New laurels spring!
Nelson! thy task's complete;
All their Egyptian fleet
Bows at thy conqu'ring feet
To George our King!

Miss Knight returned to England with the Hamiltons, of whom she saw a great deal; of course meeting Nelson at their house frequently. She was soon introduced into good society, and such names as Windham, Pitt, and Castlereagh figure in her journal. Such entries as these are not unfrequent:

Lady Macartney was constantly obliging and good to me. The first party to which I went in London was a concert at her house, where I saw the Prince of Wales hand in Mrs. Fitzherbert in the most respectful manner imaginable. . . .

Many of her friends urged her to drop the acquaintance of the Hamiltons. The attachment of Lord Nelson for the lady was now common talk. "Circumstanced as I had been," writes Miss Knight, "I feared the charge of ingratitude, though greatly embarrassed as to what to do, for things became very unpleasant." About this time there was a strong invasion panic, and the following anecdote will serve very well to illustrate the extent to which these manias influence the minds of the common people:

A gentleman, who was fishing in a sequestered spot not far from London, was accosted by an old woman of the neighbourhood, who entered into conversation with him on various matters. After a little he asked her if she were not alarmed about Bonaparte's landing on the island. "Oh dear, no!" she

answered. "I am up to all that. He was expected here when I was a young woman, and he nearly came. At that time they called him the Pretender, and now they call him Bonaparte."

We pass on to the year 1812. The poor old King had now altogether retired from the duties of his office, and the Regency was firmly established. The Princess Charlotte was in her seventeenth year, and Miss Knight, who had become a member of old Queen Charlotte's household, was invited to become a companion to the young princess. This proposal, though highly displeasing to the Queen (who seems to have resented Miss Knight's desertion), was far from disagreeable to the lady herself. Though she subsequently had bitter reason to repent her acceptance of the offer, it certainly was a flattering one. To be invited to become the companion of the heiress to the throne; to aid in forming the mind of her who then seemed likely to be one day the ruler of this great empire; to comfort and console the poor young Princess who was then well-nigh torn to pieces and quite distracted by the intrigues respecting her marriage, which were being weaved around her, and the humiliating, scandalous squabbles between her parents. It was an ambitious and a tempting prospect for Miss Knight; but it was beset with danger, and if she failed to make her footing secure, it was no discredit either to her prudence or her firmness. She failed where few, if any, could have succeeded. She was a woman of the world, of perhaps rather more than average abilities, pitted against a sovereign prince and a party of determined politicians. What could she hope for? The very question of her appointment was a source of dissension. The Princess, having attained her seventeenth birthday, was (naturally enough for a young lady of that age) desirous of being relieved from the control of all governesses. She demanded a separate establishment and ladies in waiting. The Prince Regent was pleased to be very angry at this exhibition of independence on the part of his daughter, and took Lord Eldon with him to expound the law of the land to her, as between fathers and daughters. The conduct of the interview on the part of the Chancellor was not much to the credit of his manners. "If she had been my daughter (said the uncouth lawyer), I would have locked her up." According to Miss Knight, the Princess listened to this "with great dignity," and answered not a word; but when she returned to her room, she burst into tears and said: "What would the King say if he could know that his granddaughter had been compared to the granddaughter of a collier?"

A part, at least, of the young lady's demands were acceded to. There were to be no more governesses, Miss Knight was appointed companion, in spite of the Queen's indisposition to part with her. It was still the policy of the Prince Regent to treat his daughter like a child. Miss Knight, giving us at the same time a life-like picture of the interior of Carlton House, says:

The lower apartments of Carlton House, in which we dined, were close and too warm. They were fitted up with great splendour and elegance, and contained some good pictures, and much ornamental decoration of bronze and china. The Prince's table was well served in every sense of the word, and he did the honours of his house well, though not with sufficient ease, and rather with assumed than real self-possession. He talked but little to Princess Charlotte, and not with the manner or voice of affection. His greatest attentions were for Miss Goldsworthy, which, in one point of view, was amiable, but which, from subsequent circumstances and conduct, proves what were the ideas and intentions of the Prince at that early period of the new arrangements. Every consideration was to be sacrificed to the plan of keeping the Princess Charlotte as long as possible a child; and, consequently, whoever belonged to her was to be thought a nurse or a preceptress, inferior, of course, to the nurses and preceptresses of the Princesses her aunts.

Even the journalists apparently had orders to favour this view of the case. In the *Morning Chronicle* appeared a paragraph announcing that Miss Knight had been appointed "sub-governess." She remonstrated against this through Sir H. Halford, and, three days afterwards, the same journal (having received an intimation *communiqué*) corrected the announcement by stating that Miss Knight was not appointed "sub-governess," but "one of the ladies companions." When Miss Knight's message of remonstrance was conveyed to the Prince, he lightly observed that they might as well call her Lord Chancellor.

We have had one specimen of Lord Eldon's manner when sober, here is another of his demeanour when drunk.

While I was talking to the Miss Fitzroys and others, the Chancellor came up to me, and began to shake me violently by the hand, which rather surprised me, as we had never been introduced to each other. He was not quite sober. He said he hoped I did not believe all the nonsense about his ill-treatment of Princess Charlotte, of which no doubt I had heard a lamentable story; and was going on, when I stopped him by saying that Princess Charlotte had not conversed with me at all on the subject, and that if any one had mentioned it to me it was the Queen. Not content with this, he came up to me in the same manner after the Royal Family had gone down to supper, and entered again on the subject, in a very confused tone. I put him off by saying that really it was not my business to interfere in the Princess Charlotte's concerns, that I had only the honour of attending her, and that the Duchess of Leeds was the person who had the responsibility. This I said in a good-humoured way, and got rid of him at last.

After, this came the intrigues about the marriage of the Princess. The Regent, following the fashion of many fathers, wished to have it all his own way, and resented the real or supposed influence which her associates exercised over his daughter's choice. He wished her to marry the Prince of Orange, and she (without having ever seen the Prince) exhibited a violent repugnance to the match. Something of this he attributed to her companions, and Miss Knight and her colleagues fell under his wrath. The Regent refused to visit his daughter, alleging that "he could not bear to see those d— ladies,"

signifying by that courteous appellation the Duchess of Leeds and Miss Knight. Sir H. Halford appears to have acted the part of the gossiping doctor, and to have gone to and fro with messages—the convenient go-between of this disunited Royal Family. The marriage of the Princess Charlotte was the great question in debate, and surely never was duenna so bothered about the disposal of her charge as poor Miss Knight was. The family was determined upon the Prince of Orange; but the Princess declared that she never would marry him. She herself, for mere whim's sake, declared for her cousin the Duke of Gloucester, the celebrated "silly Billy." Upon this matter the Princess took what must be admitted to be a very business-like view:

I felt rather hurt that she should have committed herself in this manner, more particularly as I was sure she had no partiality whatever for the Duke; but I answered that it certainly was a marriage which in the eye of reason could not be disapproved, but that I was convinced neither the Regent nor any of the family would hear of it, the Duke's politics being a sufficient bar, added to the want of birth on his mother's side. Besides, I could not help reminding her of the difference of age, and, I added, I never saw anything to make me believe she liked him. Princess Charlotte answered that all this was perfectly true, but that she could never expect to marry from inclination, and that the Duke's character and temper were so good that she might reasonably look forward to being treated with kindness, and to see her husband esteemed by the nation.

The Prince at this time displayed a delicate sense of his daughter's character by giving her duenna an "injunction of not leaving her alone with gentlemen; an injunction" (adds Miss Knight, with all the indignation of injured virtue) "which my own sense of propriety rendered unnecessary." The good lady even carried her watchfulness to the point of refusing to leave the Princess alone with Sir H. Halford.

By and bye the Prince of Orange came over, and, strange to say, the Princess, who had hated him until she saw him, condescended to alter her mind when they met. Miss Knight says of him that she thought him "particularly plain and sickly in his look;" but the Princess seemed quite in love with her "soldier laddie." She said "he is by no means as disagreeable as I expected," which, it must be admitted, was something for a princess to say; and "I like his manner very well," which was more. After this, it ended in an engagement, and the contract was drawn up—only to be torn in pieces when the Princess, taking another freak, refused to reside out of the country, and took a fresh fit of dislike to the Prince of Orange. In vain the lover expostulated and came over from Holland express, under the pseudonym of Captain St. George—in vain did the Regent storm. The Princess was secretly supported by the countenance and advice of her mother and of the Duchess of Oldenburg—one of the craftiest old dowagers in Europe—and she *tenait bon*. At this juncture the visit of the Allied Sovereigns took place, and still further complicated the business. The Emperor of Russia advocated the Prince of Orange, and the stalwart Alexander even attempted to enforce his arguments in a private interview with the Princess Charlotte:

To this I respectfully objected, and requested I might be allowed to join Princess Charlotte. This she at first refused, and said she was very safe with the Emperor; but I said it was the Regent's order that she should not be left without the Duchess of Leeds or myself, even when her own uncles visited her.

She then unwillingly let me go, and I had some difficulty in getting past the Russian servants, who stood at the door of the room, where I found the Princess Charlotte with the Emperor. She seemed agitated, and he was persuading her to see the Prince of Orange, who was in the house;—I should rather say endeavouring to persuade her, for she had no inclination to give way. A newspaper lay on the table. He went up to it, and pointing to the name of Mr. Whitbread, he said she was giving up an excellent marriage, one essential to the interests of her country, and all to be praised by "a Mr. Whitbread." As he addressed this speech to me, I answered that his Majesty was much mistaken if he supposed that gentleman or any other had influenced Princess Charlotte's conduct. "Really?" he replied. I repeated the assertion, which Princess Charlotte herself confirmed, and the Emperor then asked me to persuade her Royal Highness to see the Prince of Orange, and renew the acquaintance. I answered that I had no right to interfere, and that a matter of such importance and delicacy could only be decided by her Royal Highness herself and the Regent. The Emperor, finding at last that he could gain nothing, took his leave on the entrance of his sister, and said he must join the Duke of Gloucester and the Prince of Orange. She did not renew her solicitations, but took an affectionate leave of Princess Charlotte, and kissed me.

What wonder that the patience of the poor young persecuted Princess broke down under this accumulation of persecution! The story of her sudden and impetuous endeavour to free herself from constraint is now historical. The Regent, resenting the interference of Miss Knight and her companion, dismissed them summarily. The Princess rebelled and fled to the arms of her mother. The Chancellor and all the great ministers were summoned to perpend gravely this freak of an angry school-girl. Mr. Henry Brougham was sent for by the Princess, and advised her that the law of the land compelled her to obey her father; and the Bishop of Salisbury advised her to the like effect. The upshot of it was that she went home in the coach at three o'clock in the morning. The young lady, however, partly had her will. She did not marry the Prince of Orange; though less than two years afterwards she had to marry the long-headed Prince Leopold, the present King of the Belgians.

One result of this fracas was that the connection between Miss Knight and the Princess was severed. The dismissal of her companion was sufficiently felt by the Princess to cause her to make a scene. The newspapers were set to villify Miss Knight, who had the honour of appearing in the *Morning Post* as a person "possessing pernicious sentiments, alike hostile to the peace of the daughter, the father, and the country."

From this time, Miss Knight's connection with the Royal Family was at an end, although she continued to be recognised and received in the manner due to a lady and a faithful servant. Her conduct

throughout all these complicated intrigues had been perfectly blameless, and, in the opinion of many, had been highly creditable. Her powerful friends did not desert her; and, when she wrote to Queen Charlotte, requesting permission to attend her drawing-room, the royal favour was not denied. Under the date of the 20th of June, 1815, we find in Miss Knight's journal the following entry:

20th.—In the evening I called on Princess Castelfidardo, and Mrs. Hicks; everybody very anxious about the news. It was reported, however, that victory was in our favour.

On the 22nd came the account of the most decisive and important victory. The Duke of Brunswick killed, gallantly fighting at the head of his brave little army—the Prince of Orange wounded—Lord Uxbridge lost a leg—General Picton killed. The Prussians fought most nobly as well as our own people, and Bonaparte lost almost all his artillery, with the total defeat and dispersion of his chosen body of Imperial Guards, and, indeed, of his whole army. I went with Lady Aylesbury to visit the Duchess d'Angoulême, whom we found in sober joy.

Next year, the marriage of the Princess Charlotte to Prince Leopold took place, and shortly after that Miss Knight left England for France. When she reached Paris, the allied army was in possession; and she adds many to the already large stock of anecdotes belonging to that event. Her intercourse with the Royal Family of England was very limited from that time; and even the death of the Princess Charlotte, and that of her old mistress, the Queen, are dismissed in a brief paragraph. Her anecdotes of foreign potentates are, however, very numerous. Here, for example, are some fine traits of the late King of the French:

A stranger happening to be in Paris soon after the revolution of July, 1830, was stopped by a young chimney-sweeper, who asked him if he had seen the King of the French. The other replied in the negative. "Would you like to see him?" continued the chimney-sweeper. "Only give me a piece of five francs and you shall see him." The stranger agreed to do so, and they went away together to the Palais Royal. As soon as they were in sight of the balcony the boy began to call out "Louis Philippe! Louis Philippe!" in which cry he was joined by the rabble near him. The King of the French came out to make his obeisance, and the gentleman gave a five-franc piece to the sweeper. "Now," said the boy, "if you have a mind to hear him sing, only promise me five more and you shall be satisfied." The stranger assented, and his Majesty, at the command of the mob, joined in the Marseillaise Hymn, with all the appropriate grimaces.

At the time when Louis Philippe was shaking hands with everybody in the street, he held out his hand to a man, who said "Stop a little." Thrusting both hands in the mud he offered them to the King, saying, "Now they are fit for you."

From her batch of anecdotes may be picked up a very amusing selection:

It is said that in a late debate which terminated in the resignation of several of the Ministers, Lord Stanley handed over to Sir James Graham a scrap of paper, on which he had written with a pencil: "Johnny will upset the coach" meaning, of course, Lord John Russell.

Tempora mutantur! Imagine Lord John and the Earl of Derby in the same coach. And yet how true the prophecy! Many a coach has "Johnny" upset since that.

Boswell was asked by the King how he would ever get through his work on Dr. Johnson. "Sire," said he, "I have a more difficult task than that—how to call the unfortunate grandson of James II., whose adventures in Scotland I propose to narrate." "Why," replied the King, "call him the unfortunate grandson of James II."

When Admiral Nelson's arm was cut off, the surgeon asked if he should not embalm it, to send it to England to be buried; but he said, "Throw it into the hammock with the brave fellow that was killed beside me"—a common seaman.

As we were going in the Admiral's barge the other day, looking at the ships and talking of the victory (of the Nile), Sir William Hamilton could not be pacified for the French calling it a drawn battle: "Nay it was a drawn battle," said the Admiral, "for they drew the blanks and we the prizes."

The volumes are, indeed, a mine of anecdote; but our extracts have already reached a bulk more than sufficient.

A Few Personal Recollections of the late Rev. George Croly, LL.D., Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook; with Extracts from his Speeches and Writings. By RICHARD HERRING, Author of "Paper and Paper-making, Ancient and Modern," &c. &c. London: Longmans. 1861. pp. 216.

WE ARE UNDOUBTEDLY PAYING A COMPLIMENT to that class of teachers vulgarly yclept popular, when we say that Dr. Croly was a very favourable specimen of their order. He possessed, indeed, more than a *quantum suff.* of that florid Hibernian eloquence which, when tricked off by grace of action and delivery, often affects for the nonce the cool-blooded critic with feelings of sympathy and admiration; and which is "a thing of beauty" for a twelvemonth or even longer to that fairer and more excitable portion of the congregation, who are not disposed to judge too harshly the mellifluous sounds which issue weekly from the throats of their spiritual pastor. But Dr. Croly had higher claims than those of a popular preacher. He was a man of considerable general ability, and of a decidedly poetic temperament—which latter, however, had hardly been sufficiently pruned down by thorough early education. His verses though generally graceful and pretty, are very often too florid, savouring somewhat highly of that "rank fertility of brain" which has been charged against him as against many more of his countrymen. His sermons are still more open to this charge; and we need scarcely wonder at it when we know that the preacher possessed great volubility of speech, and not seldom entered his church without having decided what text he should choose as the subject of his discourse. Thus, very naturally, at times he uttered whatever came into his mouth first—"quicquid in buccam venerit"—and what when uttered was

of very little value for preservation. As we hinted before, we can quite fancy that, listened to from the pulpit, such sermons, delivered as they nearly always were with great fluency and earnestness, could scarcely fail to leave a strong impression upon a portion at least of the congregation. If, however, they be taken apart from the charms of the preacher's manner, the redundancy of words and the postponement in them of logical argument to flights of imaginative rhetoric prevent them, in our opinion, from being of much value as models of pulpit oratory. At any rate, there is little or nothing in them to lead us to the conclusion that their author was a well-read theologian.

In stating these opinions touching Mr. Herring's "venerable friend," we are afraid that we shall hardly satisfy that gentleman, whose purpose in these pages is, as he informs his readers, to show that Dr. Croly was much undervalued in his day and generation. That Dr. Croly was a disappointed man, Mr. Herring, as well, we believe, as every body else who knew the Doctor, allows. Indeed, this disappointment he showed in his manner nearly as much as in his writings. Mr. Herring says: "It has been remarked that Dr. Croly was at once the glory of the Church and its shame—its glory in his brilliant talents, its shame inasmuch as these talents were not recognised until he was fifty-five years of age, when he was presented with a living." Reading only so far, we might be inclined to think that Dr. Croly had been hardly dealt with; but when we continue our perusal, we find the following statement: "His first presentation was to Bondleigh, a parish on the skirts of Exmoor, in Devon; but, on going there, he was so dissatisfied with the place, on account of its wildness and desolation, that he never entered on his duties." Mr. Herring, following a fashion not unusual among modern biographers, does not give us the date of Dr. Croly's birth; but we believe he died in his eightieth year, and we know he held the living of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, for 25 years. Thus then, we might alter Mr. Herring's statement into the following, as more in accordance with truth—that not until Dr. Croly was fifty-five years of age was he presented with a living which suited him. The writer has not a word to say touching Croly's gross dereliction from duty in refusing to accept a living simply on account of its "wildness and desolation." No doubt a London pulpit was better adapted to an ambitious Irishman, thoroughly conscious of his own preaching talents, and not unnaturally anxious to make a noise in the world; but we say it deliberately, that, as a Christian minister, Mr. Croly committed a grievous wrong in refusing to accept the charge of a parish because it afforded him no theatre for display. Far different was the conduct of a greater man than Croly in a similar position. Without expressing any complaint, Sydney Smith, at that time the preacher most sought after in London, went down to his scantily-tithed Yorkshire living, Foston-le-Clay, and remained there for years, to the vast benefit of his congregation, and not less, we feel sure, to his own. Dr. Croly's refusal of the living of Bondleigh for the reason given in these pages, exonerates to our minds, the dispensers of clerical patronage from blame in having given him no higher post in the Church than the rectorship of his Walbrook living. The subaltern who had once refused a post of toil and fatigue had no right to expect the high rewards of his profession.

Mr. Herring gives a full account of the controversy between the Rector of St. Stephens and Alderman Gibbs. We care not now to rake up the embers of this nearly-forgotten episode in the life of

The Walbrook Hampden, who, with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his Church withstood.

Dr. Croly's indomitable energy and directness of purpose stood his parishioners in good stead on this occasion. In a controversy of this kind he was thoroughly at home; and he allowed no poetical sentiment of pity to interfere with the punishment of an offender.

Mr. Herring first made acquaintance with the Doctor through sending him a copy of a lecture on the manufacture of paper, delivered at the Islington Literary Institution in 1853. This was supplemented by a course of lectures on the same subject delivered at the London Institution in Finsbury-circus; and the biographer "was equally surprised and gratified to notice that the Doctor attended on each occasion, though he then resided at Hackney and had completed his seventy-fifth year. Truly, indeed, it has been said of him that "if he scrupled not to express his disgust and contempt in no measured terms, he was also a generous praiser and a steadfast friend." Mr. Herring is probably not the less favourable censor that, if we may trust his extracts from Croly's writings in this volume, the Doctor reserved all his praises for the lectures on the manufacture of paper, while he freely bestowed his anathemas on Alderman Gibbs, the Pope, and Tractarian clergymen.

His biographer assures us that "whatever Dr. Croly wrote on any subject was always worth preserving for its racy and unaffected originality. Even if he called at my counting-house and found me absent he would generally leave some amusing note. On one occasion, shortly before I was married, he called and wrote upon a piece of paper which he left open on my desk:

Mr. Herring's always out,
I long to know what he's about,
I only wish he had the gout,
Or was married and grown stout;
For then he would no longer roam,
But see his friends and stay at home.

G. C.

We imagine that the author of "Marston" and "Salathiel" hardly supposed, while he was writing this doggerel, that it would be handed down to posterity by his Walbrook Boswell "for its racy and unaffected originality." We have a lengthier specimen of fooling n

pp. 46, 47, in which a colloquy between Dr. Croly and a Brighton barmaid is narrated at full length. We give the following portion of it, which shows at least that "Griffith" is "an honest" chronicler:

"What sort of a young man is this Number Twenty-one? Is he rather tall?"—"No, sir."

"Is he somewhat fair?"—"No, sir."

"Is he very short?"—"No, sir."

"Is he a stout person?"—"No, sir."

"Is he about what you would consider the middle height, and with light hair?"—"No, sir."

"Well, will you favour me with your own description of him."

The young lady then gave a description which satisfied the Doctor that Number Twenty-one did really represent myself.

We wonder whether the young lady or the doctor was the reporter of this valuable conversation.

Will it be believed that, although Mr. Jerdan, Mr. Gillilan, and other competent critics, were highly delighted with Dr. Croly's preaching powers, "some of those who were concerned in the management of the Foundling Hospital had the hardihood to suggest a greater simplicity, because they thought his sermons were above the comprehension of his hearers?" Need we say that the Doctor considered the criticism of these Bavii and Mævi as nothing less than a dismissal from his office; and that in publishing his sermons he soundly rated, in his preface, the Treasurer and Governors of the Hospital for their bad taste. He says:

"I make no complaint of those people as malignant, or even as hostile. I complain of them, simply, as being absurd and presumptuous; as talking nonsense on subjects on which they ought not to have talked at all, and as not knowing how to treat a gentleman when they happened to come in contact with one. But I cannot stoop to any further notice of those people. Still, all that I heard summed itself into the vague and childish objection, that my sermons were above the comprehension of the foundlings and servants of the hospital. I disdained such a tribunal, and, in a feeling of contempt, I lost no time in flinging the appointment in the teeth of the committee in the following letter."

The letter, *inter alia*, recommended to the governors that "your children and servants should be left to the officers of your institution, and to Mrs. Trimmer's catechisms," and the committee replied by returning their "unanimous thanks" for the Doctor's services, and as unanimously accepting his resignation. The remainder of Mr. Herring's preface is taken up with an account of the presentation to Dr. Croly of a bust of himself by his parishioners. The greater portion of the Doctor's eloquent speech is taken up with a catalogue of Ireland's wrongs which apparently had reached a climax in the circumstance that her distinguished son, the Rector of St. Stephen's, was never invited to a larger and more important clerical sphere.

So far as we can judge, the selections from Dr. Croly's works, given in these pages, have been made with taste and judgment. We might, had we time and leisure, criticise some of the writer's alleged facts; such, for instance, as that a belief in the immortality of the soul was universal among the Greeks and Romans. We by no means admire the Sion College speech on "Papal Aggression," which is fierce and intolerant enough to satisfy the hottest bigotry against Roman Catholicism. Dr. Croly, however, was a man of impulse; and we must not always take the outbursts of his unguarded eloquence as the expression of his soberer moments, more especially when he selected such interesting subjects to discourse on as the Battle of Armageddon, or the Beast with Seven Heads.

The following characteristic extract is from a discourse on "National Knowledge, National Power." It may not be amiss to mention that it is Poetry who does all the wonderful things in question:

It peoples the wilderness; it gives a language to the cataract; it talks to the everlasting hills; it hears harmonies in the pushing of the wind, in the heaving of the forest, even in the silence of night; it sees shapes of unearthly beauty in the sunset; it draws inspiration from the stars.

This is very magniloquent and grand, no doubt, but not less indefinite and unreal. Similar periods are almost daily spun in court by the eloquent Irish advocate whose poetical powers have not been curtailed by his legal studies; and these verbal efflorescences having served to gain their speaker a round of applause, are forthwith forgotten.

Some persons, who knew much more about poetry than theology, have praised Dr. Croly's theological discourses, while deep-read theologians have admired the easy graceful verse of their clerical brother. The Rector of St. Stephen's was certainly not a learned theologian, and he can hardly be styled a poet; but he made his poetry eke out his theology admirably. In a word, he was a talented rather than a very highly educated man. He was, moreover, a thoroughly honest man; and the brusqueness and high temper, which more than once stood in his way, were not a little attributable to his hatred of hypocrisy.

His biographer does not tell us much of him in these pages; but for what he does he has not had, apparently—if we may judge from its prosaic nature—to draw upon his imagination. Men of far less ability and honesty of purpose than Dr. Croly have been honoured with lengthy biographies; but this hardly furnishes any strong reason why the Doctor's biography must be, as Mr. Herring thinks it ought to be, lengthy and exhaustive. To have written some tolerable poetry, preached many scores of popular sermons, and issued triumphantly from an ordeal of parish squabbles, are circumstances that scarcely furnish very interesting materials to the biographer. Dr. Croly's best memorial is, first, the length and activity of his services as a parish clergyman; and, secondly, the undoubted elegance and ability of some of his fugitive pieces of poetry and works of fiction.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Last Travels of Ida Pfeiffer: inclusive of a Visit to Madagascar; with a Biographical Memoir of the Author. Translated by H. W. DULCKEN, Ph.D. London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge. 1861. pp. 338.

THERE IS NO MORE MELANCHOLY WORD IN OUR LANGUAGE than the little adjective which stands conspicuously forward on the title-page of this volume. It reminds us in this instance that the travels of that courageous German lady, Mme. Ida Pfeiffer, have now become "portions and parcels of the dreadful past;" that we shall never again be called on to admire fresh examples of that fortitude and endurance which shone out so conspicuously during the latter part of the life of the enterprising female traveller in question; or to draw the moral, that determination, guided by prudence and courage, may enable the frailest among the softer sex successfully to undertake tasks before which the energy and powers of strong men have succumbed. Sadly do we force ourselves to confess that we shall never again follow the track of the amusing tourist whose last travels we have now before us in these pages. We would not be mistaken, however. We have no desire to urge others of her sex to follow the example of Mme. Ida Pfeiffer, who, not a few persons will be inclined to think, might almost as well have been employed in suckling fools and chronicling small beer, as in crossing trackless deserts and inspecting naked savages. The truth is, that Mme. Pfeiffer, however well fitted by her bodily powers to enact the rôle of a successful traveller, sadly needed that knowledge which would have enabled her to turn to account her distant wanderings. She knew little or nothing of the physical sciences; and though she collected geological and botanical specimens in her travels, she did so at hap-hazard, in the hope that from her multifarious store something useful might turn up. She knew her own deficiencies well, and constantly talked of remedying them by patient honest labour; but this was not to be, and consequently all her wonderful exertions bore but very scanty fruit. Her qualifications for a traveller are thus stated in the biographical memoir attached to this volume:

She pressed forward into many regions never before trodden by European foot; and the very fact of her being a woman was often a cause of protection in her most dangerous undertakings. She was allowed to pursue her journey where the presence of a man would assuredly have been forbidden. Her communications, consequently, have the merit of containing many entirely new facts in geography and ethnology, and of correcting the exaggerations and errors of previous accounts. Science was likewise benefited by the valuable collections she made of plants, animals, and minerals. Frequently she did not herself know the value of what she had brought together; but, nevertheless, she collected many important specimens; and the sciences of conchology are indebted to her for the discovery of several new genera.

The story of Mme. Pfeiffer's life, as told in these pages, is a curious one, and possibly may throw some light on her erratic tendencies. Up to thirteen years of age she wore male attire; and shortly after, having tearfully laid aside her unmentionables, she fell in love with her tutor. We have now the old, old story over again. Mme. Ida's parents objected to the tutor, while the young lady, of course, vowed eternal constancy. Succumbing, at length, to the repeated reproaches and entreaties of her parents, she "declared herself ready to accept the next proposal that should be made, provided the suitor was of advanced age. She wished to convince T—that moral coercion, and not her own inclination, had impelled her to take this course." A Lemberg advocate, named Pfeiffer, soon proposed for Mme. Reyer's hand; and the young lady, herself now twenty-two years of age, accepted her suitor apparently for the sole reason that he was twenty-four years older than herself. It is, of course, hinted that we ought to look upon this curious abnegation on the lady's part as something very admirable and heroic, &c. We cannot regard it, however, in any other light than that of an act of stupendous folly, which brought with it in due time its deserved punishment. Pfeiffer lent his wife's inheritance to a friend, who became bankrupt; and lost his own practice through his suspected complicity in political intrigues. "Heaven only knows what I suffered during eighteen of my married life!" exclaims Ida Pfeiffer; "not, indeed, from any ill-treatment on my husband's part, but from poverty and want." We may add that her lover, belying Shakespeare's apophthegm that "men are deceivers ever," remained unmarried to the end of his life.

Mme. Pfeiffer speaks thus in her diary of her preparations for travel:

Respecting the first—namely, the design that I, a woman, should venture into the world alone—I trusted to my years, for I was then forty-five; to my courage; and to the habit of self-reliance I had acquired in the hard school of life, during the time when I was obliged to provide, not only for my children, but sometimes for my husband also. As regarded money, I was determined to practise the most rigid economy. Privation and discomfort had no terrors for me. I had endured them long enough compulsorily, and considered that they would be much easier to bear if I encountered them voluntarily, with a fixed object in view.

We cannot help thinking that there was something of the spirit of the patroness of Borrioboola-gha in this determination of Mme. Pfeiffer to leave her husband and children, and wander forth alone without any "fixed object in view." It might be supposed that her husband, who had now nearly reached the patriarchal age of three-score and ten, would have been the better for her care; but the claims

of a sickly old gentleman could not stand long before the charms of a visit to Jerusalem; and Mme. Pfeiffer, who had married a man she cared nothing about to humour her parents, deserted him to humour herself. We quite agree with the biographer, that if we may credit her diary the authoress had very little that was new to tell, and that she told that little very badly.

Mme. Pfeiffer's books are so generally known, that we need not follow the biographer in the detailed account which he gives of her various travels. We learn that few honours were paid to her in her own native city; where, probably, some censorious citizens thought she would be much better employed in looking after her husband and children, than in hunting butterflies and moths in tropical countries. We read:

Many people were accordingly premature in their judgment concerning her, and felt inclined to ascribe her passion for travelling to a mere restless inquisitiveness. This supposition was, however, completely negated by a leading trait in Ida Pfeiffer's character; namely, a total absence of anything like prying curiosity. Agitated and troubled as her whole existence had been, her appearance was ever calm and sedate.

The keenest observer would fail to detect on her part any tendency to push herself forward, or to interfere in matters not within her sphere. So silent and reserved was she, that but few of the agreeable features of her mind were evident to people with whom she was only slightly acquainted.

The volume before us contains sixteen chapters, at least half of which we must pronounce to be superfluous. Albert Smith thoroughly used up the village of Broeck; and most of our readers have probably visited Versailles and St. Cloud; nor will they, in all probability, care to visit or revisit the Morgue under female guidance. The writer not only has no story to tell, but tells her nothings very flatly. We may add, however, that Mme. Pfeiffer contrasts the liberal treatment she experienced from the Continental Steamship Companies with the avarice of the English directors, who "showed far greater appreciation for her dollars than for her journeyings, and always made her pay her passage, alike for long and short distances." The French inhabitants of the Mauritius—the English residents in this case met with an apparently well-deserved compliment—are severely rebuked for their boorishness and inhumanity. Mme. Pfeiffer asks:

Whence this hatred of Creoles and French towards me, poor insignificant being that I was? The only reason I can suggest is, that I associated almost exclusively with English families. But it was surely not my fault that English families sought me out, and always treated me with great kindness when I accepted their invitations? Why did not the French do likewise? All the favours and all the kindness I received came from English people; among the French residents, only Mr. Lambert and Mr. Genève showed me hearty friendship. The rest, like the Creoles, contented themselves with empty promises. I must confess that I contracted such a dislike to the French population of this part of the world, that I could not make up my mind to visit the neighbouring island of Bourbon, gladly as I would, under other circumstances, have done so.

We regret that we cannot say that the account of Mme. Pfeiffer's sojourn in Madagascar is either very amusing or very instructive. Her meagre body insured her safety from that practical cannibalism which she seems to have very reasonably dreaded; and although she plotted treason, or, at least, joined in the plot, according to her own confession, she suffered nothing more than a polite deportation from the country in which she had tried to do so much mischief. Mme. Pfeiffer has heavy charges to make against an English missionary, who, from her account, appears to have behaved very badly. We shall only quote one sentence from her recriminations: "To judge from what occurred, as it was reported to me, it would appear that even an English missionary is capable of abandoning truth and sincerity in order to effect a purpose, and, upon occasion, to employ arts of a Jesuitical kind."

We should like "audire alteram partem," even with Mme. Pfeiffer as plaintiff. We will state the head and front of this missionary's offending: "He [the English missionary] not only unfolded Mr. Lambert's alarming speeches to the Queen, but gave Prince Rakoto a long lecture on the exceeding turpitude of his conduct towards his royal mother in meditating revolt; declaring, moreover, that the English Court had been so shocked by the news as verily to have put on mourning." What an English missionary, as such, may have said or done on this or any other occasion, we are not prepared to justify; though we think we could do this much more easily than find excuses for Mr. Lambert's and Mme. Pfeiffer's conduct. These two foreigners were—we take the lady's account—convicted on the clearest evidence of having plotted treason, and of having inveigled the heir apparent—a weak knowing young man, even according to his European patrons—into the plot. Queen Ranavola is depicted as a horrible creature, whose savagery extended even to hating, and yet sparing the lives of foreigners who were clearly detected in conspiring to dethrone her, through a half-idiotic savage whom the Queen-Mother owned as her son. This young heir-apparent, indeed, seems to have been pardoned by his savage mother—we refer to the volume before us—in a manner that would do credit to the kindest sovereign in Europe. When we think of Cayenne and Botany Bay we are lost in wonder at the absurdity or impudence which charges a despotic savage queen with having done nothing worse than spare two European plotters against her throne and life. We will now give an extract or two from the volume before us, which is, after all, very dull, and which bears out our theory that Mme. Pfeiffer would have been much better employed at Lemberg or Vienna. We give an account of this lady's description of the Madagascar Court:

The Queen is of rather dark complexion, strong and sturdily built, and though already seventy-five years of age, she is, to the misfortune of her poor country, still hale and of active mind. At one time she is said to have been a great drunkard, but she has given up that fatal propensity some years ago.

To the right of the Queen stood her son, Prince Rakoto, and on the left her adopted son, Prince Ramboasalama; behind her sat and stood sundry nephews and nieces, and other relatives, male and female, and several grandes of the Empire.

The minister who had conducted us to the palace made a short speech to the Queen, after which we had to bow three times, and to repeat the words, "Esaratsara tombokoe," equivalent to "We salute you cordially;" to which she replied, "Esaratsara," which means "Well—good!" Then we turned to the left to salute the tomb of King Radama, lying a few paces on one side, with three similar bows; whereupon we returned to our former place in front of the balcony and made three more. Mr. Lambert, on this occasion, held up a gold piece of fifty francs value, and put it in the hands of the minister who accompanied us. This gift, which every stranger has to offer when he is presented for the first time at Court, is called "Monosina." It is not necessary that it should consist of a fifty-franc piece; the Queen contents herself with a Spanish dollar or a five-franc piece. Mr. Lambert had, however, already given fifty francs on the occasion of the "Sambas-sambas."

After the delivery of the gold piece, the Queen asked Mr. Lambert if he wished to put any question to her, or if he stood in need of anything; to which he answered "No." She was also condescending enough to turn to me, and ask if I was well, and if I had escaped the fever. After I had answered this question, we stayed a few minutes longer, looking at each other, then the bowings and greetings began anew. We had to take leave of Radama's monument, and on retiring were again reminded not on any account to put the left foot first over the threshold.

Such is the way in which the proud Queen of Madagascar grants audiences to strangers. She considers herself far too high and exalted to let them come near her at the first interview. Those who have the great good fortune to win her especial favour, may afterwards be introduced into the palace itself; but this is never achieved at a first audience.

We beg that it may be remembered that the European lady who makes these remarks was then engaged in plotting treason against this much-abused Queen of Madagascar. This treason was clearly proved, and the weak-brained, good-natured savage who has held the position of Dauphin, or Prince of Wales, or Cæsarowitch, was the tool of these foreign intriguers. We do not say that these foreigners were utterly in the wrong; but we do say that Queen Ranapola behaved with rare magnanimity. We give a sample of a Madagascar ball, to which Mr. Lambert and Madame Pfeiffer were invited, and at which, though unwell, they were present:

The ball began soon after one o'clock in the day, and was not held in the apartments of the palace, but in front of the building, in the great fore-court in which we had been admitted to our audience. As on that former occasion, the queen sat on the balcony under the shade of her great parasol, and we were obliged to make the usual obeisances to her and to the tomb of King Radama. This time, however, we were not made to stand; comfortable arm-chairs were assigned to us. Gradually the ball company began to assemble; the guests comprised nobles of both sexes, officers and their wives, and the queen's female singers and dancers. The nobles wore various costumes; and the officers appeared in European dress; all were obliged to make numerous obeisances. Those who appeared in costume had seats like ours given them; the rest squatted about as they liked, in groups on the ground.

The costumes of the ladies are thus described:

The ladies add to the costume prescribed by royalty whatever their own taste and invention may suggest, generally showing great boldness and originality in the combination of colours. I will give my readers an idea of what these costumes are like, by describing one of them.

The dress was of blue satin, with a border of orange colour, above which ran a broad stripe of bright cherry-coloured satin. The body, also of satin, with long skirt, shone with a brimstone hue, and a light sea-green silk shawl was draped above it. The head was covered in such style with stiff, clumsily-made artificial flowers, with ostrich feathers, silk ribbons, glass beads, and all kinds of millinery, that the hair was entirely hidden—not that the fair one lost much thereby, but that I pitied her for the burden she had to carry.

The costumes of the other ladies showed similar contrasts in colour, and some of these tasteful dresses had been improved by a further stroke of ingenuity, being surmounted by high conical hats, very like those worn by the Tyrolean peasants.

The company, consisting exclusively of the higher aristocracy, executed various European dances, and also performed the Segá, which the Malagaseys assert to be a native dance, though it is really derived from the Moors. The figures, steps, and music of the Segá are all so pleasing, that if it were once introduced in Europe, it could not fail to become universally fashionable.

This beautiful dance was far from concluding the ball. After a short pause, during which no refreshments were offered, the *culte* of the company, consisting of six couples, stepped into the courtyards. The gentlemen were Prince Rakoto, the two Labordes (father and son), two ministers, and a general—all the ladies were princesses or countesses. The gentlemen were dressed in old Spanish costume, except Prince Rakoto, who wore a fancy dress so tastefully chosen, that he might have appeared with distinction in any European court ball. He wore trousers of dark blue cloth, with a stripe down the side, a kind of loose jerkin of maroon-coloured velvet, ornamented with gold stripes and the most delicate embroidery, and a velvet cap of the same colour, with two ostrich feathers, fastened by a golden brooch. The whole dress fitted so well, and the embroidery was so good, that I thought Mr. Lambert must have taken the prince's measure with him to Paris, and that the clothes had been made there: but this was not the case. Everything, with the exception of the material, had been prepared at Tananariva—a proof that, if the people of Madagascar are deficient in invention, they are exceedingly clever in imitating models set before them.

This group of dancers appeared with much more effect than their predecessors, for all the ladies and gentlemen were much more tastefully attired than the rest of the company. They only performed European dances.

We do not care to weary our readers with long extracts from the volume. The writer tells us nothing new, and draws greatly on our good taste and ideas of fair play when she thinks that an account of her plotting against a foreign queen can be taken in lieu of a description of the soil, climate, and inhabitants of Madagascar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Der Illustrirte Neuhochochdeutsche Parnass. Von JOHANNES MINCKWITZ. Leipzig. pp. 903.

IN NEARLY EVERY RESPECT EXCEPT ONE we can give this work our most cordial praise. The title would convey the idea of an illustrated book; but the illustrations are confined to a score or two of wretched little portraits in wood, each about the size of a penny piece. The Germans are not a very handsome race at the best; and even Goethe—whom flatterers speak of as having been in youth an Apollo, in old age a Jupiter—corresponds rather slenderly to the English idea or ideal of a handsome man. Ill-favoured as the Germans are, it is natural that they should make the most of their graces, and therefore Johannes Minckwitz has not proved himself a true patriot in exhibiting, by the help of wood-engraving, so many of his famous countrymen as milksops or monsters. The said Johannes is, nevertheless, a clever fellow enough, and his volume—as well printed as it is detestably illustrated—has merits solid and various. It contains extracts from the productions of those German poets who prepared, who co-operated in, or who have been influenced by the regeneration of German literature about a century ago: poetry being here taken in its most comprehensive sense, so as to include such writers as Richter. The groups of extracts are preceded by biographical notices displaying narrative, and still more, critical, talent. As an anthology the work is rich and delightful; as a contribution to the history of literature it has abiding value.

Besides being an acute and able critic, Johannes Minckwitz is, for the most part, exceedingly impartial. He, no doubt, over-estimates some men, and underrates others, and sees things altogether rather too much from a German point of view. Yet his utterances are valiant, direct, sagacious, and have as little as possible of German heaviness and circumlocution. Though applauding his enthusiasm for the German Fatherland and its poetical breathings, we question the claim of German poetry to a foremost rank. It is dreamy, monotonous, and too often commonplace and pedantic. English poetry is higher than Italian, Italian is higher than Spanish; it is after Spanish poetry that German poetry must take its place. There are notable defects in the German genius which have mirrored themselves in the German destiny. The Germans want concentrated and persistent passion; they have no invincible individuality; and they have not that delicate and artistic sense of form which the Greeks so eminently possessed. Poetry is the offspring of passion and phantasy. To the Germans phantasy in its largest measure cannot be denied; but the absence of passion makes the gift almost useless. The vague, and the vast—the Infinite—gather round us cold, desolate, thick with no throbbings of life. There are some notable German poets whom it is impossible for any one but a German to read. Have we not all, with desperate energy, tried to grapple with Klopstock and been dashed, defeated, back? Perhaps he is not much duller than Milton; but Milton was a man of action, and had sublime ferocities. The absence of heroism, and the divorce between thought and heroism have, in Germany, had most tragical effects. One of the worst is that the poetry of the Germans is unreal. Their escape from dreariest mysticism is too often into platitudes still more dreary. In reading this volume—though we have found noble passages and noble poems, yet we have been struck by the perpetual recurrence of the same images—the same conceptions. It is strange that the Germans, who are so original as metaphysicians, should manifest so little originality as poets. Their march is bold through immensity; but on the bare ground of the solid earth it is timid. Fling them into space and they immediately discover that they have wings; but let them touch the globe and they are contented to crawl. We have extracts in the "Parnassus" of Minckwitz from about a hundred and fifty writers. But few of these writers are more than echoes—melodious or unmelodious as it may be. In a single song of Burns there is more fire than in the whole of the volume. When we can be lotos-eaters with the German lotos-eaters, delicious is the music which, with their magic flute, they pour into our ears. We can listen to German poetry as to the murmur of a drowsy brook, when we ourselves are still drowsier than the brook, with the enchantments of romance. In trance, in spell, in vision, change is unwelcome; the charm is in the monotony, and we do not want the charm broken. In such moods, the very poorest German poetry irresistibly fascinates—invincibly subdues. Though it is good for us to be lotos-eaters from time to time, and though that man is to be pitied who cannot now and then be a lotos-eater, yet lotos-eating is a dangerous, and, as we all know, if too long indulged in even a wearisome occupation. The lotos-eating of a greatly gifted people, age after age, is verily a grievous spectacle, both for gods and men. Singular that the most lotos-eating should be the most laborious of nations.

The German is a curious compound of the Buddhist and the Helot, of the Pythagorean and the drudge. But how dark and deep the gulf here between the profoundest mysticism and the most indefatigable toil. Fill up that gulf, and you have field and throne for humanity in its normal attributes. What Prometheus or what Hercules is to fill it up for the Germans? Filled up it must be if ever they are to have a national attitude or a national poetry. One of the few things in which the moderns infinitely transcend the ancients is music; and German music is the highest expression of the German nature. German music—as surpassing all other music—is the divinest

utterance of the modern world. That, however, is fatal to German poetry which gives this eminence to German music. Wholly as a revelation of the Invisible has music its mighty empire, being of all revelations of the Invisible the grandest, the most beautiful. It is the deliverance from the Real—the entrance into a purely spiritual domain. Poetry, on the contrary, is the reconciliation of the real and the ideal. It is more under the control of the outward than the inward; and more in the outward than the inward have foremost poets dwelt. Goethe was fond of saying that his poetry was the transcript of his life. From the lips of Dante or of Byron this declaration would have meant much; what, however could the existence be which was divided between a cosmopolitan indifferentism and the affairs of a paltry, peddling, pedantic German Court? We must first have lived a life before we can talk of furnishing our fellows with a poetic transcript thereof. Still Goethe had the instinct for the outward in a much more notable degree than German poets generally, and this was one source of his superiority.

If the human and the national could be suppressed, and the poet had only to picture his mystical relations to the Universe, the German poets would be entitled to an exalted rank. But though the universal should prevail over the human, and the human over the national, the national must yet lead to the human, and the human to the universal. How stupendously Hebrew poetry stood forth from Oriental poetry in general by the predominance of the human and the national? It is from this absence of the human and the national—which, in fact, means the absence of interest—that so many attempts have failed to give the poetical productions of the East a home in our Western languages. Goethe has been frequently and fiercely attacked for his political apathy. Johannes Minckwitz endeavours to vindicate him. He maintains that the poet should not take part in every transient, trifling, political conflict. There is here, however, a fallacy. Least of all men should the poet be a sectarian politician. But if the poet's heart does not throb to all the throbbings of national emotion, how imperfectly must he fulfil his vocation. Surely it will not be pretended that German poetry is equal to Greek. Yet how potently, how pervadingly, with Greek poetry was the national or political element interwoven. Perhaps the vindication of Goethe is scarcely necessary; perhaps he was more to be commiserated than blamed. Naturally a follower of Epicurus, though only in the sense in which Lucian so eloquently praised Epicurus, Goethe could still have fiercely responded to a fiery national enthusiasm if there had been a nation. But nation there was not, and doubtful it must have seemed, to a man so sagacious as Goethe, whether nation there could ever be. Frederick the Great gained his chief glory by wars with his own countrymen. Each German state, large or small, has preferred its own mercenary or dynastic advantages to the progress of the German Fatherland, loud as the babblement might be about this. And so little of genuine, of ardent patriotism have the Germans, that they seem to be best satisfied when toiling for the stranger. In Russia the educational institutions, the civil and military services, all trades swarm with Germans.

It is absurd to speak of German unity and freedom, while such hosts of Germans are willing to be slaves, or to help in enslaving. When Arndt asks in his famous song, "What is the German's Fatherland?" we might reply very differently from that stalwart old poet, that the German's Fatherland is everywhere except in Germany. And, indeed, what do the German students so much rejoice to sing and to say in emphatic Latin, when they are inspired by beer and tobacco? That wherever we are happy, beer and tobacco included, there is our Fatherland. It would be cruel to ridicule the Germans for what in truth is their misfortune. But it would be becoming in the Germans not to boast of a Fatherland till they have one; and we would rather not see them bullying little Denmark while they cringe to big France. How much faculty, especially how much poetical faculty, runs in Germany to waste! The talent which can take a mechanical shape or an encyclopædic direction, finds in Germany its best discipline, and often its best field. Almost peculiar to Germany is the worker who is both mechanical and encyclopædic. Men like Alexander Humboldt, Creuzer, Ritter the historian of philosophy, Ritter the geographer, the Grimms, scarcely ever arise out of Germany. The very circumstances, however, which in Germany nourish the scholar, the cultivator of the pure or of the applied sciences, are fatal to the poet. He cannot ripen in the leaden atmosphere which is so favourable to the slow yet colossal expansion of the mere intellect. Tieck is known, at least by name, in England; Ludwig Achim von Arnim and Clemens Brentano are scarcely known here even by name. Genius had all the three, and a rich fertilising culture. They wrote much, but they neither wrote for their own time nor for all time. Nevertheless they wrote as artists according to their conception of art. It was not because they were the chiefs and champions of the so-called romantic school that they failed. Rather may we say that they entered the realm of romanticism from the disharmony of the actual world around them, with their poetic yearnings. The more prodigally endowed a German poet has been, the more he has fled from his country and his age. Two illustrious names are those of Platen and Rückert. Platen tried hard to be either a Greek or a Roman; Rückert has tried quite as hard to be an Oriental. What trouble Heine took to be a Frenchman, and with what small success! For the moment German poetry has ceased both to imitate and create. All countries seem at present to be in the like condition. Never were there so many poets; never was there so little poetry.

The dearth of good poetry in Germany and elsewhere may be accounted for in five ways. In the first place, there is a terrible exhaustion; the heart and imagination are wearied, hungering—but in vain—for religious commune with themselves. Secondly, the years as they drag on bring forth nothing, they are tortured by painful dread, and still more painful expectation; and this anxious gaze at the future has always been disastrous to poetry. Thirdly, confessed and unconfessed scepticism, and the war between theology and science—a war not likely soon to end, render nearly all poetry impossible except that which is the wild cry of loneliness and despair. Fourthly, Industrialism, in these days, is the great worker of miracles—is the only poet. Lastly, where there is genius it soon becomes a hireling. One of the best of the German lyrical poets, Uhland, has not produced much; but his poems have gone through about forty editions in the same number of years. But, with the rising race of German poets as with the rising race of English poets, quantity more than quality is regarded, and a certain rhetorical facility of verse-making takes the place of Art Divine. When, however, art declines, it can never be its own regenerator. Nowhere at this hour can poetry be renewed except through tribulation and heroism. What is to be Germany's future who will venture to prophesy? Unless Germany can grow into a nation, more than its political, its moral and intellectual vitality will also die. In natural qualities the Germans are far before the French; yet through mad and guilty divisions in Germany, France has been able to absorb one German province after another. What is to prevent France, and others of Germany's greedy and formidable neighbours, from devouring what still remains of Germany? O German lotos eaters, shake off your slumber. Remember Germany's ancient deeds and ancient fame. Conquer with the ancient German valor the unity of the Fatherland; and poets, greater than Germany's greatest, will not be wanting to celebrate the victory. **ATTICUS.**

The History and the Heroes of the Art of Medicine. By J. RUTHERFURD RUSSELL, M.D. London: John Murray. 1861.

IT WILL SERVE TO GIVE SOME INSIGHT into the character and pretensions of this sham history of medicine if we observe at once, that in the matter of history, Dr. Russell is so well informed as to describe Hippocrates as invited to the court of a monarch who died before the physician was born, and studying in concert with an artist who was not born until after Hippocrates died; and in the appreciation of his heroes he is so judicious as to allot twelve pages to Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation, and one hundred pages, or one fifth of the volume, to Hahnemann, the inventor of homœopathy. So much of his history as is reliable is copied, without acknowledgment, from Freund, Leclerc, and Littré; and if Dr. Russell had consulted them a little more carefully, he might have avoided ludicrous errors in his classical references. The discussion of the progress of the art of medicine is warped by the desire to make history subservient to the purposes of an opinion. Hippocrates is inferred to be a homœopath, on the strength of a perversion of a single passage in his own works; Asclepiades is declared to be so on the faith of some lines in another writer, Antiphanes, quoted by Athenæus, in which Asclepiades is not mentioned:

Take the hair, it is well written,
Of the dog by which you're bitten;
Work off one wine by his brother,
And one labour with another;
Horns with horns, and noise with noise,
One cries with his fellow's voice.

This, then, is homœopathy: it was written in near the same century as the works of Asclepiades, and, therefore, Asclepiades was a homœopathist, just as Dr. Rutherford Russell is an historian. It were somewhat tedious to analyse the faults of a book which has little else than the merits of a good title and a great subject, and excellent paper and typography, in strong contrast with the defects of inaccuracy, shallowness, partisanship, and painfully fine writing. Since its only available merit is its subject, it were better to tread rapidly over the headlands which mark the plains of historical medical lore, and neglect to lament the incompetence of the guide. For medicine has been fertile in heroes, and its history is studied with brilliant themes. The godlike *Æsculapians* of the early Greek period were chiefs and nobles among their people. The echos of their fame have died away in the valleys of time—*quia carent vate sacro*—but among them Machaon is conspicuous in the Homeric poems; of whom the bard sung:

The wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal.

The physicians were chiefs, and had a voice in the councils of the besiegers of Troy, which in modern times was denied to them among the besiegers of Sebastopol. We are returning now to the Homeric estimation of military hygiene; and the excellent health of the troops in the last Chinese war will testify to the wisdom of the Homeric maxim. Passing from the age of Homer, we encounter the figure of Empedocles, the disciple of Pythagoras, who was one of the earliest physicians of the historical age, and who must be remembered with admiration in these days of main drainage and foul rivers; for, as Diogenes Laertius tells us, "when a pestilence attacked the people of Selinus, by reason of the bad smells arising from the adjacent river, so that the men died, and the women bore dead children, Empedocles contrived a plan, and brought into the same channel two other rivers at his own expense, and so by mixing their waters with that of the other river, he sweetened the stream." Here is a hint for Mr. Thwaites;

and if he can, like Empedocles, effectually sweeten the queen-river of London, and remit the rate to which we are sentenced for the next twenty years, we can promise him something like co-ordinate distinction. The greatest name in medical history occurs next with the birth of Hippocrates. As a student, this father of medical science was educated at the feet of Herodicus, in Thrace, and learnt from him the value of cold water, spare diet, and active exercise—which has been rediscovered in modern days with brilliant success and jubilant self-laudation. Hippocrates practised with signal good fortune, and obtained a far-spread fame. Among his reported cures was that of a Macedonian king, supposed to be dying of consumption. The physician noticed an "accession of fever" whenever a beautiful maiden, Phila, approached his patient; he diagnosed the disease as love-sickness, and prescribed marriage with the beautiful Phila. The cure was complete. It was thus, too, by prescribing Stratonicæ that Erasistratus cured Antiochus, and the great Avicenna is said to have founded his reputation upon a similar prescription. The hint may be worthy of the notice of some of our Court physicians; and, if the same perfect discrimination were shown, it can hardly be doubted that they might sometimes succeed in reanimating languid beauties and wasting swains who might else defy their care and puzzle their science. Of the doctrines of Hippocrates this is hardly the place to speak. He was the first to free medicine from the trammels of superstition, and to found it upon a scientific basis of mixed induction and experimental research. He conjured the great plague of Athens, not by processions of priests and adoration of idols, but by the lighting of great fires over all the city and other measures of sound hygiene. So in speaking of epilepsy, known as "the sacred disease," he says, "it appears to me to be in nowise more Divine or more sacred than other diseases, but has a natural cause from which it originates, like other diseases. Men regard its nature and cause as Divine, from ignorance, and wonder because it is not at all like other diseases. But if it is to be reckoned Divine because it is wonderful, instead of one there are many diseases which would be sacred." And again, "To me it appears that such affections are just as much divine as all others are, and that no one disease is either more divine or more human than another; but all are alike divine, for each has its own nature, and no one arises without a natural cause." This admirable and philosophic refutation of an error which has been propagated since the beginning of the world, by the roguery of some and the ignorance or fanaticism of others, is still timely. There are still to be found those who teach with Origen that "it is demons which produce famine, unfruitfulness, corruptions of the air, and pestilence;" and in Catholic countries the monks are far from discouraging the expressed opinion of Augustin, that "all diseases of Christians are to be ascribed to these demons; chiefly do they torment fresh-baptised Christians, yea, even the guiltless, newborn infants;" so that holy water is esteemed a sovereign remedy for convulsions, and far to be preferred to grey powder or a warm bath. The fallacy which Hippocrates exposed in manly and pious language was at the root of the belief in charms and amulets, and it still lives. But although his insight into disease was piercing, and his descriptions are still models of intelligent observation, the means of treatment were perilously uncertain. It is not accordant with modern notions of security in sickness to read in his aphorisms that "Hellebore is dangerous to persons whose flesh is sound, for it induces convulsions; and a spasm after hellebore is fatal." We should quickly enough convict of manslaughter a physician who gave his patient such a dose of hellebore as caused him to die in convulsions—not an unfrequent accident in these times. But that was 1200 years since, and we have changed all that. Ancient medicine gained precision and accuracy in the hands of the illustrious Galen, a great pharmacist. Under the influence of the early fathers of the Christian Church, who wrote and thought with the constant impression of the miraculous cures upon their mind, the aspiration after the supernatural superseded methodical scientific investigation; and for a time monks and charlatans ruled the day. This was the nascent period of amulets and charms; then, for the gout, the patient was to take a certain remedy, over which was to be pronounced the mystic formula—

"Jao, Sabaoth, Adonai, Eloï!"

Then for a sty on the right eye, the patient was to spit three times, and three times he was to utter, "Nec mula parit, nec lapis lanam fert: nec huic morbo caput crescat, aut si creveret tabescat," which may be translated—

The mule is barren, and the stone
Wool produceth none;
Let this ill grow no head:
Hath it grown, let it fall dead.

This is far behind the age of Hippocrates. The revival of medicine was due to the great Arabians, Rhazes and Avicenna, whose influence we owe to the Mahomedan conquest of Europe, and who kept alive the science of the Greeks in pathology and symptomatology, while they added to our knowledge of the use of drugs. The vice of the age was the intolerable complexity of treatment; thus, Theriacum, a sovereign remedy, contained sixty-six ingredients, and was employed in fifteen sets of diseases. Passing over at a great leap this age of darkness we find ourselves, *en plein moyen age*, in face of Cardan (A.D. 1501), quack, mathematician, astrologer, and madman, whose far-spread fame as a physician was based upon his reputation as a magician—described by De Thou traversing the streets of Rome in the old Gaelic garb, "dressed as no

other mortal," where "for a few steps he walked with a slow measured tread as if at a funeral, then broke into a run, as if flying from the police." He boasted himself as the seventh physician from the time of Adam—only one worthy of the name being born in a thousand years. The pretensions of Paracelsus (A.D. 1493) were yet more exaggerated. A vagabond, drunkard, alchemist, and astrologer, he succeeded in commencing a revolution in medicine, because he persisted in examining disease without the ancient spectacles, studied symptoms, and rejected the old fignments touching imaginary diseases of the imaginary humours of the body in which medicine then liberally dealt. The restoration of medicine followed the majestic labours of Lord Bacon, who laid down the principles of induction, and exposed the fallacies of ancient arguments. He dwelt much upon the necessity of searching for specific remedies for particular diseases, and, twelve years after his death, the case of the Countess of Cinchona, Queen-regent of Peru, cured of ague by Cinchona bark, afforded a striking illustration of his opinions.

The most illustrious disciple in the school of investigation which Lord Bacon founded was Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation, whose noble reverence for Galen tempered his exposition of the Galenic errors, and whose life affords a lesson of lofty independence and absorbing earnestness, no less impressive than his labours were illustrious. Meantime the school of the "chemists" which Van Helmont (1577) had vivified, were testing the virtues of the powerful salts, of which antimony was the most noted. In vain "chemical medicines" were interdicted, and blood-letting and purging proclaimed as the only true agents of relief. With a vigour worthy of the physicians of Count Cavour, the famous Guy Patin relates that he bled a gentleman, ill of the rheumatism, sixty-four times in eight months, which "gave him great relief and finally cured him." Under Sydenham, Boerhaave, Cullen, Brown, and other great leaders, the nature and treatment of diseases underwent a revision which purged it of the follies and errors of the earlier times; by invoking the aid of exact chemical science and a tempered system of logical observation and thought, they wiped off the vague and uncouth follies which had defaced the practice of the art. Then Jenner taught us to stay the destructive pestilence of small pox, which before his time was calculated to have destroyed annually in Europe alone 210,000 lives. We are not anxious to enter into the region of storms, and to estimate the merits or demerits of the modern Æsculapians; but resting upon these great names, and reviewing the cycle of changes through which medicine has passed, we may say that the book yet remains to be written which shall do justice to the heroes of medicine, trace the majestic outlines of the godlike Greeks, sympathise with the faith of the early Christian physicians, unfold the secrets of the Arab teachers, and follow the web which is so closely interwoven with the destinies of mankind through all the labyrinth of Byzantine, Mahomedan, Asiatic, and European revolution.

A Brief Discourse on Wine: embracing an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Vine, its Culture, and its Produce in all Countries, Ancient and Modern. Drawn from the best Authorities. J. L. Denman. pp. 138. 1861. This little volume is neither more or less than an advertisement. Now although we are hardly of opinion that he

Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat,

or that the seller of the grape juice should necessarily be its historian, on the other hand, we see no valid reason to the contrary. Of the literary merits of this work we cannot, however, speak very highly. The greatest part of it seems to us to be little more than somewhat hasty compilation from Henderson and other well-known text-books on the subject. We get, however, some useful information in the concluding section, as to the length of time that wines of various kinds will bear keeping.

The Philosophy of Manufactures; or, an Exposition of the Scientific, Moral, and Commercial Economy of the Factory System of Great Britain. By the late ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S. Continued in its details to the present time by P. L. SIMMONDS, F.R.S., Editor of "Dr. Ure's History of the Cotton Manufacture," &c. Third Edition. (H. G. Bohn. 1861. pp. 766.)—Dr. Ure's admirable manual is so well known to all persons interested in the history of English manufactures that we need only give it a passing mention in these columns. The Doctor's work was, we believe, published in 1835, since which time English manufactures have been advancing with gigantic strides. On the present editor has devolved the task of collecting and arranging the statistics necessary to complete his predecessor's survey. The present edition is accordingly much enlarged and improved, and forms one of the most useful works of reference in Mr. Bohn's scientific library.

Map of London, with Guide. For the Stranger and Visitor. Designed and Engraved for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. (E. Stanford.)—This is an excellent map, and the "Guide" is well compiled; contains, in fact, everything which it imports the casual visitor to the metropolis to know. Owing, however, to one defect, the map is not likely to continue of much service, even in the most careful hands. We have frequently pointed out the folly of publishing maps without some protection in the way of stretching them upon linen or calico. The process is not a very expensive one, and it makes all the difference between a map likely to be useful for years, and a folded piece of paper, certain to come to pieces in a few weeks. The copy before us, which has scarcely been opened, is already cracked in the folds.

Hints on Horsemanship, to a Nephew and Niece; or, Common Sense and Common Errors in Common Riding. By Colonel GEORGE GREENWOOD. A New Edition. (E. Moxon and Co. pp. 130.)—This new edition of Col. Greenwood's "Hints" is as fit for a lady's boudoir as for the gentleman's study. It is well printed, bound, and illustrated. Upon the value of the "Hints" themselves we need scarcely enlarge; it is already known and appreciated.

We have also received: A pamphlet entitled The Sores of Chancery Laid Bare. By D. P. H. (E. Wilson.)—Recreative Science.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

Military Education in connection with the Universities. By JAMES BAKER, Lieutenant-Colonel Cambridge University Volunteers. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co. 1861. pp. 19.

THE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEERS seems likely to be more successful than most reformers who propose very sweeping changes. The University of Cambridge has already adopted his suggestions, and submitted a plan to Government, according to which a special military education and certain privileges are to be accorded to intending officers who may wish to pass through a course of study at the University. We shall suspend further comment on this matter until we learn the decision of Government.

Mr. Baker calculates that Oxford and Cambridge would thus each gain an addition of 500 students, and adds, that there is no doubt that in course of time the Universities would be as famous for their production of renowned men in Military Science, as they now are in other branches of knowledge. On the other hand he wrote:

2. To the army it would be like the discovery of a new mine of wealth. It is impossible to measure the great advantages that would accrue from such a system; and such is the opinion of many military officers of high standing to whom I have mentioned it. What obstacles are there—providing always that the plan received the consent of the Universities—to prevent its being put into execution? In the first place, the Government would have to fix the minimum age of entrance to the army at nineteen. Instead of incurring a heavy expenditure in enlarging our present military schools, and establishing an equivalent staff, they would only have to grant a few Fellowships and Scholarships at the Universities, and a small Staff for the University Corps, which every military student would have to join, and go through in it a regular course of drill and regimental instruction.

There cannot be a doubt that the studies at the Universities would rise to a higher standard than at the Military Schools, and thus the officers of the army would gain double advantages at a smaller cost to the country. They would then join the army proficient in the theory of their profession; our military camps, and perhaps war itself, would give them the opportunity of testing it by practice; and with theory and practice combined what splendid results might be expected to follow!

We believe the Universities would benefit much by the proposed arrangement; but we are quite sure that the army would benefit more.

The Popular Education of the Bristol and Plymouth Districts, with special reference to Ragged Schools and Pauper Children. By PATRICK CUMIN, M.A., Assistant-Commissioner to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of Popular Education in England. (Longmans. 1861. pp. 123.)—We have of late been so over-deluged with blue books, quartos, octavos, and pamphlets relating to education in general, that we feel comparatively but a languid interest in the topic just at present. Mr. Cumin's report, however, has attracted special notice as having been singled out for attack by Lord Shaftesbury and other patrons of the ragged-school system of education. In his preface, Mr. Cumin glances at these attacks, and in it also reiterates the opinion he addressed to the Royal Commissioners on Education in his report, the principal part of which we have in these pages. He holds—and we think very justly—that even at best the Ragged School system cannot properly be regarded as otherwise than a temporary and partial expedient; and that it is more than doubtful whether the day Ragged School, in contradistinction to the evening, of which the Assistant-Commissioner reports more favourably, is not actually mischievous in its operations. It is mischievous in that it paralyses the efforts which parents would otherwise make, but which they do not make, when they discover that the Ragged School enables them to educate their children gratuitously. Moreover, the Ragged School, even at best, is utterly inadequate to supply a tithe of those who need it with even its normal sorry education. At Plymouth, out of 1200 out-door pauper children, only 208 receive education in the day Ragged Schools; while at Bristol the disproportion is still greater, viz., 77 out of 1100. Mr. Cumin, be it remembered, allows that one branch, at least, of Ragged Schools has done and is now doing some good, but urges that it is woefully incomplete in its operations, and, above all, that such a system of education must not be regarded as other than temporary. The question is still in abeyance, as Government has promised to supply Lord Shaftesbury with additional particulars respecting this class of schools. Until we learn the nature of the promised report, we need say nothing more on the subject of Ragged Schools, except that we learn from Mr. Cumin's volume that very much remains to be done before pauper education can be considered in even a tolerably satisfactory state.

The Graduated Series of Reading-lesson Books. For all classes of English Schools. In five books. Book V. (Longmans. 1861. pp. 480.)—The poetical extracts in this volume are stale and meagre, and might, we think, well have been omitted. In other respects the book is a good one. The prose selections are copious and well chosen, and embody the freshest as well as choicest pieces of modern literature. The editor has carefully classed his extracts under the heads of miscellaneous, descriptive travel, history, and natural science. His task has not been a very arduous one, but what he has sought to do, he has done well.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL OF ART, Science, and Literature, continues in its career of usefulness; thus blending instruction with amusement, and doing something to satisfy the scruples of those whose sense of right is outraged by seeing this great institution converted into a mere Vanity Fair. Dr. Dresser has commenced six lectures on the classification of plants. The lectures are plentifully illustrated by splendid living specimens from the collections of the company, as well as specimens of woods, seeds, grain, &c., from the galleries and museum. On Saturday last the class met on Wimbledon Common, where Dr. Dresser gave his lesson *sub Jove*, the grass-clad common supplying the illustrations. This is health, agreeable recreation, and instruction combined.

At the meeting of the Council of the College of Preceptors on Saturday, the 15th inst., the following gentlemen were elected members of the college, viz.: Messrs. S. H. L. A. Bechaux, B.A., Cambridge; E. S. Clack, Hackney; J. H. Clift, Bath; S. Crew, Great Berkhamstead; D. Cruickshank, Southampton; J. J. H. Evesham; J. H. Hay, Kennington-oval; and C. Whitaker, Spalding.

At the annual conference of the Society of Arts, when the representatives of a great number of mechanics' institutions were in attendance, Mr. Buckmaster moved, and Mr. Beale seconded, a motion, "That the aid now given by the Committee of Council on Education be extended to Evening Classes in connection with Mechanics' Institutions." After a debate, the motion was rejected.

The reports of the Assistant-Commissioners in the Education Inquiry contain some occasional and incidental notices of schools for the upper classes. Dr. Hodgson, whose district included Clapham, notes a remarkable spirit of exclusiveness in very many of the schools for young ladies. High fees are not considered a sufficient safeguard for "respectability;" the principals of the schools are forced to refuse all pupils as day scholars or weekly boarders. The admission of any such would cause the removal of many of the regular boarders who come from a distance. Contact with "local" children is shunned as possible contagion. He was often led to ask, "What becomes of the Clapham children? Whither do they go?" The answer generally was that, except where they have masters and governesses at home, they are sent to Brighton and other places. He considers it a peculiarly English institution to send children of a certain age away from home.

The question of parochial education in Scotland, which has for 12 or 14 years engaged the attention of the Legislature and of the ecclesiastical bodies in the north, is now brought before Parliament with some prospect of a settlement being arrived at. In the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland just closed, a committee was appointed to confer with the parties moving in this question, and, in the event of the present test of conformity to the Established Church being abolished, to take measures for obtaining the best possible security to be otherwise had for the religious teaching of the schools. The Free Church Assembly, on the other hand, petitioned the Legislature for the immediate removal of the test, as a preliminary to further legislation. The Bill now brought in by the Lord-Advocate and Sir G. C. Lewis, simply proposes to deal with the old parochial and burgh schools, with the view of opening the way to further legislation. The Bill fixes the parish schoolmasters' salaries, payable by the proprietors of land, at not less than 40*l.* and not more than 60*l.* (the teachers having also the school fees and other sources of emolument), and authorizes retiring allowances to those disqualified by age or infirmity of two-thirds of the salary. The University Courts are to appoint the examiners instead of the Presbyteries, and Scotland is to be divided for the purpose into four districts, under each of the Universities. The jurisdiction of the Presbytery, in cases of immorality or cruelty, is transferred to the Sheriff, the clerk of the Presbytery being prosecutor. Instead of the present test, the parish schoolmaster is to sign a declaration to the effect that he will never directly or indirectly teach or inculcate any opinions opposed to the Divine authority of the Scriptures, or to the doctrines contained in the Shorter Catechism, but will faithfully conform thereto in his teaching. This modified form of test is proposed to make the Bill acceptable to the various Presbyterian denominations.

Oxford.—A Convocation will be held on Thursday, October 24, at two o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a Camden Professor of Ancient History, in the room of the late Dr. Cardwell.

In a Convocation held on Thursday, the 13th inst., the sum of 150*l.* from the University chest was granted towards the purchase of books, printed at the University Press, for the Library of St. Paul's College at Hong-Kong.

The Hebdomadal Council has elected the Rev. Edward Halifax Hansell, B.D., Prelector of Theology at Magdalen College, to the Grinfield Lectureship on the Septuagint.

The Vice-Chancellor announced that the electors to the Pusey and Ellerton Greek Scholarship have notified to him that they have elected Mr. Edward Caird, Snell Exhibitioner of Balliol; and that they desire to mention with praise William Barker, Scholar of St. John's, and John Purvis, Snell Exhibitioner, Balliol.

Dr. Richards's prize at Exeter College for the best essay, has been adjudged to James Christian Corlette, B.A.; subject: "The state of the Religious Belief of the Jews at the time of our Lord's Appearance."

The subject for Dr. Ellerton's Theological Prize for next year is "Divine Providence;" and for Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prize "The Duties of Christian Colonists."

Cambridge.—The following gentlemen have been elected Foundation Scholars at St. John's College: Catton, Fines-Clynton, Dinis, Gwatkin, Laing, Sephton, Spencer, Torry, Whitworth, and Williams, of the third year; Falkner and Hockin, of the second year; and Strickey, of the first year. Of the Freshmen of the ensuing year the following have been

electd: A. Marshall, from Merchant Taylors' School, to an open exhibition of 40l. a year, tenable for four years; Barlow, from Marlborough School, to an exhibition of 50l. a year, tenable for three years; Cust, from Durham School, to an exhibition of 30l. a year, tenable for four years, with an addition of 20l. a year for two years; Levitt, from Pocklington School, to an exhibition of 40l. year, tenable for three years, with an addition of 20l. for two years; Walker, from Christ's Hospital, to an exhibition of 30l. a year, tenable for two years; Watson, from Stamford School, to the Marquis of Exeter's exhibition of 20l. a year, tenable for three years, with an addition of 20l. a year for two years; and J. R. Wilson, from St. Peter's Collegiate School, London, to an exhibition of 50l. per annum, tenable for two years. Cope, from Rugby School; Roach, from Marlborough College; Kenneth Wilson, from Leeds School; and Wiseman, from Oakham School, were elected to minor scholarships of 50l. per annum. Grants of 30l. each were made to Sephton, Laing, Main, Jones, Bateman, Graves, J. D. Evans, Hockin, Snowden, Cotterill, Pooley, Stuckey, Baron, Ewbank, Sutton, Smallpiece, and Moss. A grant of 50l. was made to Groves; grants of 40l. each to Stevens, Rudd, Archbold, and Ingram; of 20l. each to Cherrill and Warrington, and a grant of 17l. was given to Terry.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Verdi's new opera "Un Ballo in Maschera," promised for Thursday last, stands adjourned for a week in order to be produced, if possible, without fault or flaw. A novelty of some kind is now required, for subscribers and the public are alike beginning to weary with frequent repetitions of works long in stock. Mlle. Adeline Patti appeared for the seventh and last time this season, on Monday, as *Amina* in "Somnambula." That this opera has brought the best houses, it is not more surprising than true. "Don Giovanni," with Mme. Penco as the heroine, Mme. Csillag as *Elvira*, M. Faure as the reckless nobleman, Herr Formes in the character of *Leporello*, and Sig. Tamberlik to represent *Don Ottavio*, was provided for Tuesday; and on the following Thursday "Le Prophète," with no variation in respect to any previous cast, sufficiently material to require special notice.

The Sacred Harmonic Society closed their season on Friday, the 14th, with Costa's "Eli." The vocalists were Mme. Rudersdorff, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, Sig. Belletti, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. As the chorals had expended great care and bestowed much time in rehearsing the work, a very effective general performance of the oratorio was the result. "Eli" contains a few beautiful "numbers," and some of the choruses are worked out with great dramatic power. Although the Sacred Harmonic Society affect to ignore loud demonstrations of approval of any particular singer or song, no less than three encores were complied with—much, we must be permitted to say, to the detriment of the entertainment itself. The pieces alluded to were "I will extol," Mme. Rudersdorff; "Philistines, hark!" Mr. Sims Reeves and chorus; and "Lord, from my bed"—which opens the second part—Mme. Sainton-Dolby. Exeter Hall was crowded, and "Eli" well received.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mrs. Anderson's reputation as a pianist and teacher could not do less than crowd every portion of this favourite place of assemblage, with an auditory of taste and fashion, on the occasion of her morning concert, which transpired on Monday. That the selection of music would be judicious, the pieces submitted of a high order, and the execution worthy of the best patronage, was to be expected; but these very merits impel us to a brief notice of any individual feature of the entertainment. Mlle. Tietjens, one of the bright particular stars, selected the beautiful cavatina from "Lucrezia Borgia," "Com'è bello," and the oft-recurring melody in Flotow's "Martha," "Qui sola vergin rosa," the latter sung to English words. It is almost needless to state that these vocal gems were received with great enthusiasm. In a bravura from Wallace's "Amber Witch," "My long hair is braided," Mlle. Parepa was scarcely less successful than the German prima donna. Signora Guerabella, a soprano, less known in the metropolis than either of the foregoing, produced a veritable sensation in "Qui la voce." Then came Miss Augusta Thompson and Mme. Rieder, with beautiful specimens of the French school of music. Sig. Giuglini obtained great applause in "Ah! si, ben mio," from "Trovatore," and Sig. Delle Sedie addressed himself to a large class of admirers and gained a full share of the honours of the day. The Orpheus Glee Union sang "The hunt is up," and Martini's mirth-provoking trio, "Vadasi via di qua." Miss Lascelles, Mr. Patey, Mr. Tennant, and other artists of repute contributed also to the vocalism of the day. Among the instrumentalists the *beneficiaire* herself occupied the most prominent position. In two movements of Hummel's concerto in A minor Mrs. Anderson exhibited those finished mechanical qualities, and that profoundly classical taste which have obtained for her such deserved celebrity. Herr Strauss gave a most admirable version of Ernst's fantasia for violin on airs from "Otello." An excellent orchestra, presided over by Professor Sterndale Bennett, played Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," and accompanied very effectively both the vocal and instrumental solo music that required their aid.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—Were we to institute comparisons respecting the merits of the six concerts which composed the series of the season, we should be strongly inclined to award the highest degree to that of Monday last. It was unquestionably a rich and well-varied one, as the programme will attest.

PART I.			
Overture.....	"Coriolanus"	Beethoven.	
Concerto.....	Violin (Herr Wieniawski)	Mendelssohn.	
Aria.....	"Still noch dies Wuth verlangen"	Spahr.	
	(Herr Formes.)		
Aria.....	"Jours de mon enfance"	Herold.	
	(Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington; violin obligato, Mr. Blagrove.)		
"Eroica" Symphony (Allegro, Adagio, Scherzo, Finals).....		Beethoven.	
PART II.			
Chorus	"Calm is the glassy ocean"	Mozart.	
Concert-Stück (Pianoforte)		Weber.	
Duetto	Voice and Violin.....	Pacini and Artot.	
	(Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington and Herr Wieniawski.)		
Overture.....	"Men of Prometheus"	Beethoven.	

Few, if any, of Beethoven's overtures are so full of poetic beauty as his "Coriolanus." It is easy to trace, from its fiery and impetuous opening to the low wailing strain dying away upon the ear at its close, the images suggested by the Austrian soldier's hero. The key is C minor; the time throughout, allegro con brio. Of Mendelssohn's concerto it need only be said that, although every violinist of note attempts it, few are able to play some portions with the rapidity indicated by the composer. Pace, with Herr Wieniawski, is a matter of small moment, and he therefore executes every passage, no matter how difficult, with the greatest ease. The gifted Polish violinist re-appeared at the conclusion of his pleasurable task by the general request of the auditory, and bowed acknowledgment. The air from Herold's opera, "Pre aux Clercs," was quite a gem in its way. Blagrove's performance of the obligato part excited much admiration. His tone, remarkable for silvery clearness, seemed to possess more than usual volume and richness, while his execution of the delicate passages was characterised by exquisite taste and finish. Beethoven's No. 3 in E flat, as the "Eroica" is catalogued, is one of the great tone-poets' "mighty creations;" the second movement, known as the "March Funèbre" is the most wondrous composition of its kind extant. Miss Arabella Goddard being prevented from playing in consequence of a sprained wrist, the pianoforte concerto devolved upon Mr. John Francis Barnett. The skilful dealing with Weber's well-known work raised the performer another degree in public estimation. So rarely do the public catch a strain from "Idomeneo," that the solo and chorus which opened the second part of the evening's entertainment were highly relished. It is not too much to say that the vocal phalanx engaged expressly for it, did their duty so well that they left criticism little or nothing to fasten upon. The same may be observed with reference to the duet. With Beethoven's bustling overture, the last concert of the tenth season was brought to a satisfactory close. Dr. Wyld conducted with his wonted ability.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—At a supplementary concert given on Tuesday a repetition of the cantata "Holyrood" attracted a large number of the critical and exacting portion of the musical community. It is, however, to such classes that Mr. Leslie's performances especially commend themselves, for they will bear the test of the closest scrutiny. Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Weiss, were the principals engaged on the occasion referred to. In lieu of the complete band which accompanied the first introduction of "Holyrood" to London, a pianoforte and harmonium, under the care of Mr. J. G. Calcott and Mr. J. C. Ward, were the trusty guides. The second part of the programme was devoted entirely to sacred compositions, including Bach's chorale, "God, my King;" Mendelssohn's "43rd Psalm;" Meyerbeer's "Paternoster;" selections from Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" a quartet from "Immanuel;" and last, not least, Handel's eternal chorus "Hallelujah," from the sacred oratorio "Messiah."

THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—The last subscription concert was given on Wednesday. Several eminent artists were engaged, but there was too much of the foreign element worked into the programme. Miss Whitby, one of the attractions, sang an aria by Coppola, "Mi par che un lungo secolo." As this was but imperfectly understood by the audience, the lady did not receive the applause that greeted her from singing another foreign, though familiar, melody from "Cenerentola," "Non più mesta." Miss Messent and Miss Stabbach gave two well-known songs, which were appropriately commended. Miss Alice Mangold played a pianoforte solo, including a prelude by J. S. Bach, a "Valse Melancolique," and an "Andante et étude de concert" by Henselt. In the unravelment of these studies the young lady displayed a nimble finger, a delicate touch, and considerable taste. The part-song singing was better than usual. Mlle. Koch, Signori Belart, Garcia, Belletti, and Guglielmi submitted solos and concerted pieces in their native tongue, and to those "up" in their Italian were evidently enjoyable. Herr Ganz and Mr. Benedict were the accompanists. The latter, however, wielded the *baton* exclusively. Bach's fine chorale "God is our refuge," and two other choice pieces of a similar kind, elicited calls for repetition, but pressure upon time forbade compliance.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, Mr. F. Robson has reappeared in Mr. J. M. Morton's farce "Ticklish Times."

At the Princess's, Mr. Phelps has revived Macklin's admirable comedy "The Man of the World." That this is one of the cleverest and most caustic comedies in the language; that it is remarkable as well for the knowledge of the world, which it displays, and for the fact that it is a sharp satire upon Lord Bute, and the severest attack ever yet made by an Irishman upon the Scotch character, are facts of which we need scarcely

remind the reader. Mr. Phelps's impersonation of the part of *Sir Pertinax Macynophant* is something to be seen, to be enjoyed, and to be remembered.

The amateur performance of the members of the Savage Club, in aid of the family of the late Mr. Landells, took place on Wednesday evening. So far as the acting of the amateurs and the success of the burlesque especially written for the occasion were concerned, the affair passed off very satisfactorily; but from some cause or other the audience was not so numerous as was expected. Whether this must be attributed to the heat of the weather or to the coolness with which the object of the performance was regarded by the public, we cannot say; but the result we fear will be that these charitable amateurs will find that they have expended more upon their performance than they will have to offer to those whom they sought to serve. The performance commenced with the drama, "The Wreck Ashore," in which Messrs. Francis Talfourd, Palfgrave Simpson, Leicester Buckingham, and H. J. Byron took prominent parts. After this came the original burlesque, "Valentine and Orson," written expressly for the occasion by Messrs. Planché, Talfourd, Byron, Buckingham, Halliday, Falconer, and W. Brough. This was crammed as full of puns and word-witticisms as these compositions usually are, and was acted with considerable spirit by a corps of actors, among whom the authors of the burlesque were the chiefs. The prologue, written by Mr. Planché, was spoken by Mr. Byron in the character of the Gorilla. Thus it ran:

From a gay woodcut—no dull tract with
trees on—
Behold me here, "The Lion of the Season,"
Mr. Gorilla—I announce myself.
For the Stage Doorkeeper—poor timid
elf—
Soon as he saw me in the distance dim,
Bolted!—no doubt for fear I should bolt
him.
His fear was groundless. Really I am not
The great Gorilla Monsieur Chailu shot.
The monster, about whom there's so much
jaw.
Must be the perfect one the world ne'er
saw.
Nor am I 'e'en like those whose bones you
saw;
But *débonnaire* and full of *bonhomie*.
In short, of Mr. Punch's own creation;
Proof of his powers of investigation.
Cut out of wood myself, to aid I came
The orphans of a Wood-Cutter of fame!
Stern fate has left them few sticks and
small stock,
We trust to save some chips of the old
block!
A strange wild set of harum-scarum
Savages,
Of whom the town before has felt the
ravages,
Have formed a Club with which they take
great pains
For their poor friends to cudgel their own
brains.
From this you might suppose no brains
they'd got;
But you'd be wrong—for they've dashed
out a lot
On paper—which is now from duty free—
In hopes to pay the Widow's tax on tea.
The time and their intents are savage
wild!
They've seized upon the story of a child;

Torn it piecemeal—mangled its mother's
tongue.
Exercising puns from out it wrung;
And are exulting in the hope soon after
To feast upon your groans and shrieks of
laughter.
Well, what from Savages can you expect?
Yet glimmerings of sense you may detect.
There's matter in this madness—much bar-
barity
Is oft enacted in the name of charity.
While, on the other hand, we sometimes
find
We must be cruel only to be kind.
And now, perhaps, you may begin to see,
To speak the prologue why they pitched on
me.
I'm thought a link—though some the fact
dispute—
Between the genus homo and the brute;
Something that was, ere pegtops made the
man.
Or "wild in 'woods the lordly savage ran."
Now, granting that in war all weapons are
fair,
Particularly in Gorilla warfare,
And without weighing of each fact the
value,
Or standing on the matter, "Shilly Chailu,"
Whether I am both at once, or one or
't'other,
Say—"Am I not a Savage and a brother?"
Do I not bear, in this especial case,
A strong resemblance to the human race?
Then let me hope, with pardonable vanity,
To prove a link 'twixt our and your hu-
manity;
In brief, for sure I need no longer pause.
In your good-will let me insert the clause;
Spare not, I pray, your purses or your
palms:
The actors crave your hands, the fatherless
your aims.

The humour of this serio-comic appeal seemed to take with the audience, whose satisfaction at listening to it could only have been lessened by the reflection that it deprived the Christmas burlesque and pantomime-writers of the *primæurs* of the season—M. du Chailu and the gorilla. The acting of Messrs. Byron and Talfourd was specially commended, and the latter gentleman took the house by storm by the humorous manner in which he played the part of *Belisanta*, the shrewish wife. When she recounted her pugilistic experiences with her husband, and said, brandishing a leg-of-mutton fist, which promised anything but a cold shoulder,

One morn, I missed him on the accustomed spot,

the audience, doubtless, bearing in mind the improving story of the prize fight between Hurst and Mace, which they had read in that morning's *Times*, were immensely tickled. Altogether, though the attendance was not so numerous as it should have been, the manner in which the various performers were received was such as might well encourage the "Savage" amateurs to repeat the experiment in the same cause.

Mr. Frederic Penna continues to draw good audiences at the Egyptian Hall. He has introduced various new features into his entertainment, by which its attractions are considerably enhanced. He adds to his musical accomplishments the happy gift of narrating stories in a free and unconstrained style. Mme. Penna presides at the pianoforte.

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MOS. St. James's Hall. Mr. Benedict's Annual Morning.
Hanover-square. Philharmonic Society (last). 8.
Egyptian Hall. Mr. Fredk. Penna's; and during the week. 8.
St. James's Hall. Monday Popular. 8.
Polytechnic. Mr. Chatterton's Harp Entertainment; and during the week. 8.
St. James's Lower Hall. Swiss Female Singers; and during the week. 8.
Her Majesty's Concert Room. Christy's Minstrels; and during the week. 8.
TUES. 25, Park-lane. Madame Catherine Hayes' First Matinée Musicale. 3.
St. James's Hall. Musical Union. 3.
St. James's Hall. Mr. John Francis Barnett's Grand Orchestral. 8.
Camden Hall. Master Drew Dean's. 8.
WED. Exeter Hall Royal National Rifle Association. 7.30.
16, Grosvenor-street. Madame Oury's Matinée Musicale. 3.
THURS. Beethoven Rooms. Madame Nita Norie's Matinée Musicale. 3.
Exeter Hall. Yorkshire Choral Union (Messiah). 8.
St. James's Hall. Mr. Charles Halle's Beethoven Recital. 3.
Hanover-square. Mr. Scotson Clarke's Evening. 8.
FRI. St. James's Hall. Yorkshire Choral Union. 8.
Crystal Palace. Ninth Grand Opera Concert. 3.
Hanover-square Rooms. Miss Annie Elliott's Evening. 8.30.
Beethoven Rooms. Herr Hermann's Evening. 8.
SAT. Willis's Rooms. Herr Deichmann's Morning. 3.
Crystal Palace. Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 3.
Collard and Collard's Rooms. Miss Billing's Matinée Musicale. 2.30.
Camden House, Kensington. Sig. Platti's Annual. 3.

ART AND ARTISTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION: OLD MASTERS.

THE ANNUAL SELECTIONS which the managers of the British Institution are in the habit of offering the public, from the embarrassment of riches the numerous well-stored private galleries of wealthy England present for choice, have long become curiously miscellaneous and random. No guiding principle in their formation can be traced; no definite aim; not much intelligence of any kind, still less special knowledge. Pictures are presented to the public and student for which attention should never have been challenged. Great masters are represented by inferior examples, or by works they never saw. Copies are allowed to pass muster as originals. The illustration of the history of the art, or of its signal triumphs, is not even attempted. Obsolete traditions of connoisseurship, old-fogey prejudices, and even private vested interests, are all carefully respected. The institution is in fact a fossil one. As in the case of the Exhibition of Works of Living Artists, matters show small sign of amendment; rather of the reverse. The highest aim the directors and officers have in view is, to do no worse than in previous years. And when that is one's highest ambition it is easy to do worse—not to say inevitable.

The present show of examples of the Foreign schools—of that from the British school we shall speak hereafter—is, taken as a whole, neither a remarkable nor instructive one. It is singularly bare of striking pictures. Among the very few masterpieces here which extort the visitors enthusiasm and teach him something, is the glorious Rubens (53), which occupies a centre place in the north room; the portrait of the great Fleming's second wife, Helena Forman, from Blenheim the first instance of a picture having been contributed from that grand historic house. The superb blonde, sumptuously arrayed in stately black satins, with wide-spreading skirts, fluttering lappets and laces, lustrous pearls and gleaming jewels—a black velvet cap in the quaint mode of that day crowning her fair luxuriant tresses—is stepping down the stone steps of her husband's house, and her head turned towards us, is gazing radiantly out of the canvas, as befits the triumphant beauty she is. Her little boy, habited in red, is following as page. The quaint, lumbering, open chariot, with curtains, reminding one somewhat of such pleasure-vans as carry Londoners to Hampton Court, drawn by two long-maned Flemish horses, is being driven up the picturesque street to take up the blooming lady. Nothing can exceed the mingled precision and freedom of painting in this charming specimen of Rubens's grand, dexterous hand; or the triumphant gusto, as it were, he took in his work, and legible to us in every inch of it. The artist was plainly happy over it, and makes us happy; he spontaneously exerted his supreme skill to the lasting delight of generations. The Duke of Marlborough sends another Rubens, "Meleager and Atalanta" (67), with the boar's head and attendant figures; a group full of robust power and spirit, but in parts hard, and with none of the delight-giving qualities of the other picture. By Rembrandt we have a remarkable "Portrait of an Old Lady" (123), habited in black, of course, and with deep white ruff around her neck, her hands holding a red book in her lap (she is sitting). The dignity of age and of human character, as read by an intellectual mind, is strongly impressed on that withered face, with its strong lines and parchment hues. The power of painting throughout, the telling force and directness of the appeal made to the eye and mind, by the means, in light and shade and colour, peculiar to Rembrandt, are of a very high kind even for him. Of the same magical hand we have coarser samples, though also telling and grand effects of light and shade, in "The Old Woman plucking a Fowl" (17), and "Woman looking from a Window" (44).

Two of the most interesting pictures in the rooms devoted to the foreign schools are the examples of Moroni, the famed Brescian portrait-painter of the sixteenth century, pupil of Moretto. The "Portrait of a Gentleman," as No. 28 is luminously described in the catalogue, is nearly a three-quarter length, dated 1560, and with a Spanish inscription on the pillar in the background, representing some noble person, as we judge, standing, sword by his side, in characteristic, fixed, proud, resolute attitude. Black jerkin and black cap are most effectively yet simply thrown up by the intense crimson of his slashed sleeves, and of his trunk-hose. The other portrait, dated 1584, is of Bartholomew Bongus, a church dignitary of Bergamo. He is seated in antique chair, a book in one hand, his body half turned towards us, and is looking out of the canvas with an intensely observant and scrutinising air. Black, of course, predominates in his costume; black hat, black gown, relieved by the favourite crimson here and there, however—as notably in the velvet of the chair. In both these admirably honest yet dignified portraits we study the heads as though they were actual men whom we were meeting in life, and who had something about them to challenge attention and provoke curiosity. We long to know something of their lives, yet already feel as if we had learned something from these canvases alone. The mere painting of both is of signal purity, directness, and force: firm in drawing, intense in colour, and without the slightest tinge of the professional portrait-painter's affectations.

By Bronzino, another great Italian of the second class, we have a very interesting small portrait of "One of the Family of the Medici" (71)—a princely-looking boy in close-fitting suit of crimson, sitting cross-legged on a black velvet cushion on the floor, caressing a little dog. The dog does not remind one of Landseer. But what high

qualities there are in the painting of the picture! What earnest force and dignity in the interpretation of character, a child's though it be.

Of Vandyke we have, as usual, many examples; none of the very highest class. In his earlier style there are two half-lengths; one dated 1630 is from Warwick Castle, the portrait (23) of a dignified, almost austere, Spanish gentleman, in the middle age of life, his black cloak bearing the red-cross of his religious order. The painting reminds one in quality, though at a distance, and the head in character, of the famous Gevartius. The other half-length (49), is of a gentleman in armour, more remarkable executively than in the character of the head. In Vandyke's later manner the Earl of Clarendon contributes two full-lengths—"James Stuart Duke of Richmond" (2), and "The Marquis of Newcastle" (14)—both stately cavaliers in black habits and rich laces, both wearing the blue riband, and both effectively posed after the conventional recipe with which Vandyke has made the world familiar. The mannerism is a high one—still it is a mannerism. The half-length (12) of "The Cardinal Infante," in a sumptuous red and gold dress, is an interesting specimen in a very different class. Besides other minor portraits from the same versatile hand, we have a large subject-piece (85), "Charity," typified in the usual way by a woman and a group of children. It has all the dexterity, the half-concealed affectation, the subordination of matter to manner, the coldness of feeling and of colour, which characterise the compositions in this class of the great portrait-painter. By Cornelius Janssen, the worthy old Fleming, there are two or three portrait heads, characterised by his usual honesty, freshness, and naturalness. The most interesting is one of that noble creature, "Lady Fanshawe" (60). Another is of "Lettice, Lady Falkland" (15), weaker in character and in painting, but of genuine historic value. The "Portrait of a Gentleman" (42), has much of that ruddy freshness in colour and forcible quiet truth in character, we are wont to admire in Janssen.

In examples on a large scale of the Spanish school the present collection is unusually abundant. By Herrera Lord Clarendon contributes three large canvases, illustrating the life of St. Bonaventura (25-27): the Saint presented by his mother to St. Francis, admitted into the order of St. Francis, and again receiving the Sacrament from the hand of an angel. To much that is coarse *bravura* and disagreeable in the quality of painting, and to a thoroughly ascetic contempt of beauty, are united an air of nature in the heads, a prosaic truth and individuality of character which extort our respect. In the second picture—the admission of the Saint into the order—the group of monks who sit around is a graphic scene of monastic life and even humour. The superior, who is receiving the Saint into the order, is, by the way, curiously like our own Lord Brougham. In some of the figures we plainly read the expressions of feeling likely to be excited by the occasion: of calm indifference in many, of surprise in some, of envy in others; while others gossip among themselves, and whisper in a comrade's ear what they think of the business. We commend the scene to the attention of Mr. Marks. The ugliness of some of the heads could hardly, we think, be paralleled out of a Spanish monastery. As for the angel in the third picture, he is, as in all Spanish pictures, a very heavy personage; no angel, but a mere painter's convention. By Zurbaran there is a large "Departure from Egypt" (56)—a domestic scene of leave-taking on the part of Joseph, Mary, and the Child Jesus, with their friends; utterly without religious sentiment; full of heavy power, both dramatically and as a piece of painting. In colour it is very artificial, and not without being rich; masses of brick-dust reds predominating. Of the domestic, not to say vulgar, sentiment, characteristic of almost every Spanish religious or historical painter except Velasquez, there is a further example in a large "Presentation of the Saviour in the Temple" (43), by Murillo. In the "Virgin and Child" (126)—the child an intelligent naked babe, standing on his mother's knee—we have one of those pieces of black gipsy-eyed Madonnahood such as fascinate many. The full-length portrait "of a man," as the catalogue obligingly tells us (51), is contributed by Mr. F. Grant. R.A. A black-habited cavalier stands hat in hand, and does not look the wisest of men. It wants the dignity Velasquez knew how to throw into his portraits; but it is nobly painted, in a manly, unaffected style.

One of the most interesting corners of the north room is that devoted to a collection of small but suggestive early Italian works. The principal is the narrow longitudinal predella in three compartments (7), attributed to Masaccio, illustrating the raising to life of a dead woman by a saint. In the compartment to the right we have the carrying of the dead body on an open bier to the tomb; in the centre, the resuscitation; in the compartment to the left, the woman restored to life, with her friends, priests, and saint, walk homewards in procession from the cemetery. These compositions abound in matter of a very high kind; in variety of action and expression—small in scale as are the figures; in directness, dignity, simplicity, and force; in excellent, though sometimes imperfect, design; and in sustained noble richness of colour. Mr. Fuller Maitland sends a very beautiful small Fra Angelico, "The Death of St. Francis" (5); as pure and spiritual in colour as in feeling. The scene is transacted in an open court of the convent; the saint lies outstretched on his couch; attendant figures stand or kneel around; above we see his soul kneeling in prayer borne to Heaven by angels. Mr. J. C. Robinson sends a small Andrea Mantegna, "The Children of Medea, rescued by the Nurse" (8). The children are naked and are being seized by the hand by the horrified nurse, a figure in rich green

drapery, relieved by a red background; the composition is full of grandeur, the colour intense and deep. By Girolamo da Santa Croce, there is a "Landscape and figures" (4)—three laurel-crowned poets walking in a landscape just without a small Italian town. The landscape is quaint and conventional in treatment, but poetic and suggestive. The painting, though slight, has the genuine Venetian quality. In another part of the room is a typical figure of "A Female Saint" (33), by Razzi. The saint, clothed in rich crimson drapery, is holding live fire in one hand; her face wears the supernatural superiority or insensibility to physical pain, which ordinary mortals might in vain hope to emulate. The design and colour of the picture are alike grand and full. Two characteristic scraps of Tintoretto and P. Veronese—small upright pictures or finished sketches: by the first, "The Nativity" (61); by the latter, "The Communication" (81), should not be overlooked. Both are animated by the glow and affluence of life of the Venetian school. The "Nativity" is crowded with figures, and shows a prodigal display of invention, of power, of design, and deep lustrous colour. Of the pictures attributed to Titian, the small sketch of "The Agony in the Garden" (5), contributed by Lord Elcho, has the true Venetian colour in it. As for the "Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew" (107), how any one, who had seen but half a dozen Titians in his life, could think of connecting that piece of coarse bravura, that heavy opaque colour, with the great Venetian's name, we are at a loss to realise. The "Lady at a Toilet" (99)—a half-length, contributed by Earl Spencer—is a genuine Venetian picture, or replica, and has all that grandeur of character in the treatment of a purely Venetian face and form, and much of that beauty of colour and tone which are so peculiar to the old Venetians, and so fascinating. The large "St. Michael" (39), attributed to Perugino, once attributed to Raffaello, is a typical representation of the saint, winged and in armour, a shield between his legs, a trancheon in his right hand, his sword by his side. Beneath him lies the naked figure of Satan, asleep, and subdued—also a type. This figure is very weak and poor; but the upward-raised, Raffaellesque face of Michael is exalted and spiritual—has a glow of divine youth upon it. The colour of the picture of the masked Michael, gleaming out from the deep blue background, is (in a grave key) pure and effulgent.

Of the later Italian schools, there are several examples. The "Noli me tangere" (1) of Baroccio, a large composition, full of coarse power, vulgar in sentiment, crude and discordant in colour, occupies a very disproportionate amount of space.

A small "Riposo" (13), by Parmigiano, is an interesting characteristic specimen of the painter—a domestic piece of sentiment, not without affectation of manner, but graceful, attractive, and in colour singularly rich and pure. Among other less interesting pictures may be mentioned a "Bacchus and Ariadne" (103), by Albano, a favourable example of the master.

Of the German and early Flemish schools there are but few illustrations. By Memling there is a small "Crucifixion" (9), figures of Virgin and St. John at the cross—realistic and earnest, but cold in colour. By Lucas Cranach there are three pictures. A small circular picture, "Judith," and another female figure with the head of "Holofernes" (10), is the best. The "Lucretia" (40) we remember to have seen some years ago in a different plight from its present. It is a very *bizarre* production. "A Female Saint" (138) is not much better. To Albert Dürer is attributed the "Portrait of a Divine" (95)—a head full of individual character, earnestly and powerfully painted. If a less tremendous name had been fathered with it, critics would not perhaps pass it by. It should be remembered, by the way, in looking over any gallery of old pictures, that a picture may be a very good one from some secondary hand, though a very absurd choice of a name may have been made by its last godfather.

Of the Dutch pictures and of the splendid show of Sir Joshua's, we must speak hereafter.

THE PICTURES stolen from the Royal Academy have not yet been traced; only the medals and cameos. Leopold Balducci, who confesses to having stolen the latter but denies having taken the pictures, has been committed by the magistrates for trial at the Middlesex sessions.

The exhibition, at St. Petersburg, of works of living artists of all nations will commence on the 13th September.

On Saturday evening last the directors and managers of the Polytechnic Institution inaugurated an addition to the attractions already offered by that excellent and popular place of entertainment by a private view. This addition consists of a gallery of pictures by living artists, including fine specimens of Desanges, Armfield, and others. It must be admitted that the paintings are scarcely of a class likely to add much to the glory of the Polytechnic. A really good exhibition of pictures might be attractive; but these are, for the most part, but the essays of untried or too much tried men. With so many really attractive objects and such excellent machinery for instructing the public mind, it seems a pity that the Polytechnic should make any addition that is not of commanding excellence.

On the 19th and 20th of August an artistic "congress" is to meet at Antwerp, to which the artists and authors "of all nations" are invited. Among the practical topics to be discussed at this cosmopolitan palaver is the suppression of artistic piracies by international legislation. Monumental Art, the Union of the Arts, Fine-art Instruction, are also questions set down for debate; not to mention still more general questions, such as "What affinity exists between philosophy and art?" the Influence of Art on the Progress of Nations, &c.

Baron Marochetti is to have Old Palace-yard as his show-yard. The committee for monuments to Brunel and Stephenson, have entrusted the

execution of them (in bronze) to the Baron; and have selected for site the gardens of St. Margaret's, Westminster, facing the House of Commons, in Old Palace-yard, where they will be in the immediate vicinity of Canning's statue.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the merits of Marochetti's "Cœur de Lion," the statue certainly attracts attention and provokes curiosity. "Can you inform me who this—this gentleman is?" asked a humble bystander of a friend of ours, who was looking at the hero's effigy. "King Richard the First," was the reply. "And pray, sir, what did he do?" "He fought the Holy Wars in Palestine." "Then this figure must have been here a great number of years!" observed the inquirer.

The Architectural Exhibition will close on Saturday next (the 29th). On the same day will close the Exhibition of Decorative Art at the hall of the Painters' Company in Little Trinity-lane.

Among coming sales of interest may be mentioned one which will take place at Messrs. Christie's on Monday next (the 24th inst.) of the collection of water-colour drawings of Mr. Holford, of Hampstead. It includes a view of Grenoble, by Turner; examples of Copley Fielding, De Wint, Prout, Robson, among the better known masters; and among the earlier men, of Varley, Cristall, Hills, Glover, Reinagle, Stephanoff, and others. On Wednesday next (the 26th) Messrs. Christie will sell an assemblage of wood carvings from the hand of Mr. Rogers, and some examples of the skill and taste of Grinling Gibbons, Verbruggen, and others.

Some fine Sèvres, Chelsea, and other porcelain, and interesting articles of *virtù*, were sold at Christie's on Friday last, and realised the high prices this class of objects is always sure of commanding at present, despite the backwardness of buyers in other provinces of art. We give a few of the items: pair of Campana-shaped vases and covers, of old Sèvres; the ground green, richly pencilled with gold, painted with miniatures of Venus and Cupid, and flowers in colours on white ground, in large oval medallions; in fine state and of unique form; 500 gs. Pair of eventail jardinières and stands, of old Sèvres, green ground, richly pencilled with gold, painted with exquisite miniatures of figures, after Teniers, and flowers in medallions; 335 gs. (Anthony). A jardinière of old Sèvres, of oblong shape, the ground apple-green, white, and gold; a large subject, after Teniers, painted in a medallion in front; 160 gs. (Durlacher). A cabaret of old Sèvres, deep blue, pencilled with gold, painted with figures, after Teniers, in large medallion; consisting of a two-handled plateau, teapot and cover, milkpot and cover, sucrier and cover, and cup and saucer; 137 gs. (Annoot). A Reisner secrétaire, of inlaid woods, mounted with ormolu, and inlaid with four plaques of old Sèvres, with Cupids and trophies in grisaille on white ground, surrounded by wreaths in colours, and with borders of blue, white, and gold-spotted ground; 280 gs. (Webb). An orifèvre vase of old Chelsea, with white and gold scroll-pattern handles, deep blue ground, pencilled with birds, trees, and flowers in gold; the subject of Leda and the Swan, with nymphs and cupids in a landscape, in a large oval medallion; 120/. (Parkins). Pair of vases of old Chelsea, with open-work necks and covers, white and gold scroll-pattern handles and feet, deep blue ground pencilled with Chinese figures in landscapes in gold; 406 gs. (King). An old Vienna bowl, with bands of gros-bleu, pencilled with gold and a frieze of roses beautifully painted in crimson; on a high stand, silver gilt, chased with satyrs' masks and festoons of flowers; 80/. (Dent). A shrine, silver gilt, surmounted by a crucifix, beneath which is a smaller crucifix in a tabernacle, set with sapphires, diamonds, turquoises, carbuncles, and a large pearl; the base formed of two open-work arcades, and with figures of the twelve Apostles; on the back is engraved "Urbanus Barberini VIII., A.D. 1637," &c.; 40/. A frame with twenty-four plaques, of old Limoges enamel, with subjects from the life and passion of Christ, in brilliant colours, heightened with gold; the property of the late Mr. C. S. Steuart, of Dalguise; 170 gs. (Gordon).

MADAM TUSSAULT'S.—The statue or waxen effigy of Cromwell which has been added within a week or two to this museum of curiosities is among the best things of its class to be met with in the gallery. It has been modelled from the bust of the Protector now in the University of Cambridge, and which, we believe, was partly modelled from the picture which was the property of the celebrated Brande Hollis, and with which he escaped from Sidney Sussex College when that edifice was on fire. The portrait is understood to be perfect as a likeness. The statue in Baker-street is very excellent as a work of art, and will attract attention. There are several other recent novelties amongst the groups of kings and queens, and some minor additions which are very full of interest.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A General Meeting of this Society was held on the 15th inst., at half-past eight in the evening; the Rt. Hon. Holt Mackenzie in the chair. J. W. Kaye, Esq. and J. G. Frith, Esq., R.A., were elected resident members. A discourse was given by Dr. J. Forbes Watson, reporter on the products of India, on the engrossing subject of "Cotton from India, and our prospects of future supplies from thence." The discourse pointed out the total quantities of cotton and other textile fabrics exported by different producing, and imported by various consuming countries, in the world; and, amongst other things, showed how dependent on America England has hitherto been for her supply of cotton. The superior productive capabilities of India were then touched upon, and illustrated by reference to the surprising rapidity with which she has increased her exports of jute and some other products. The demand for these articles was brought to the door of the native producer, supply quickly followed; and the lecturer asserted that if the same were done with respect to cotton, a similar result would accrue, pointing out that, although India exports far less cotton than America, she probably grows thrice as much for her own use, and would supply our wants also, as soon as the pocket of the native producer has been made to realise that we are prepared to pay a better price for it. The quality of Indian cotton was then dwelt upon, and the fact illus-

trated that it is inferior chiefly from causes within human control. The benefits certain to arise from the facilities for cleaning native cotton, afforded by Dr. Forbes's roller churke, and the advisability of the rapid introduction of these, and of the establishment of depôts for the gining and baling of cotton strongly enforced. The difficulties arising from the, at present, imperfect means of transit were then alluded to; but it was stated that the Government was doing all it could to meet the present emergency. C. A. Brice, Esq., General Cotton, F. Fincham, Esq., General Briggs, R. W. Crawford, Esq., and J. B. Smith, Esq., joined in a discussion as to the paramount necessity of speedily improving the means of communication in India, not only by railroad and by water, but even more especially by cross roads, to serve as feeders to the former. The desirableness of a careful and judicious introduction of European ownership of land, as well as of British capital, energy, and knowledge, together with a better system of administering justice, so as to afford to all an efficient protection of person and property, were also touched upon. Doubts were expressed by one speaker as to the possibility, under present circumstances, of India supplying the deficiency anticipated in the production of cotton by America.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Ethnological Society was held on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst.; John Crawford, Esq., President of the Society, in the chair. The following gentlemen were announced as new Fellows of the Society: Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B., the Hon. Lestock Robert Reid, and William Spottiswoode, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. A paper was read by George Bask, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., who, in disclaiming the originality of the system, stated that it was originally brought forward by Professor Blumenbach, since which time several works have been written upon the subject, especially by Professor Von Baer. The system now to be considered is, however, quite different from them. The object of the present paper was to consider the best means to obtain conclusions as to the future value of the system of measuring the human skull, so as to gain some certain guide by which to recognise and distinguish skulls of a similar formation and measurement, and by so doing to classify them according to their race and nation. He proposed to do this by a series of measurements which were to be entered in a tabular statement, and from this tabular statement the result was to be calculated. He commences from the ear, and after twenty-nine different measurements, each of which is entered in its own proper place in the tabular statement, the measurements are calculated and the results attained. He also proposed, by means of a camera, to perpetuate half-sized sketches of each skull examined; and he considers that each skull should be sketched in five different positions, in order to perpetuate each examination, and to admit of future comparison; and the Chairman, Dr. Knox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dunn, and others, took part in the discussion on the paper. A paper was also read by R. H. Major, Esq., F.S.A., "On Native Australian Traditions," and the Chairman and Captain R. Burton took part in the discussion.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 6th; William Tite, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the chair. According to announcement, an exhibition of very choice illuminated manuscripts was displayed in the rooms, and the Society mustered to the number of a hundred and twenty to witness the proceedings. Mr. Holmes, F.S.A., of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, read a communication on the History of the Art of Illumination. The exhibition comprising but few specimens of the very earliest MSS., Mr. Holmes was obliged to pass over that part of his subject very cursorily, his wish being to call special attention to the specimens exhibited. From the Byzantine, therefore, he passed to the Irish manuscripts, to which is due the origin of an independent school remarkable for the intricate interlacing of the ornamentation, which Mr. Holmes believed to be partly due to the prevalence in Ireland of very beautiful metal-work. An Irish manuscript of much later date than those to which Mr. Holmes referred, but exhibiting the same style of ornamentation, was exhibited by Mr. Tite. In England and on the Continent the Irish school bore fruit in the famous "Durham Book," and in the manuscripts of the Carolingian period. This influence lasted for about three centuries—the 7th, 8th, and 9th—and was illustrated in a Book of Gospels exhibited by Mr. R. S. Holford, M.P. A new school arose in the 12th century, with the introduction of foliage, exhibiting in its arrangement a peculiarly architectural character. To this school also Mr. Holmes gave a duration of three centuries. A lectionary, exhibited by Mr. Tite, illustrated this period. The 13th and two following centuries were characterised by the study of foliage from nature. The 13th was designated by Mr. Holmes as the century of the bud, the 14th that of the leaf, and the 15th that of the flower. As examples of 13th century work, Mr. Holmes called attention to an Apocalypse exhibited by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; to the very fine and interesting Psalter of Robert de Lindsey, who was Abbot of Peterborough, A.D. 1222, exhibited by the Society—a noteworthy specimen of English art; and to the exceedingly beautiful series of leaves from a Psalter, executed for St. Louis, exhibited by Mr. Ruskin—no less noteworthy specimens of French art of the same century. Mr. Holmes pointed out some of these last as among the finest things of the kind he had ever seen. Of the 14th century, specimens were exhibited by Mr. Fuller Russell, Mr. Stephen Ram, Mr. Holford, Mr. Boone, and Mr. Beresford Hope; of the 15th century a beautiful example was exhibited by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, believed to be by the same hand as the celebrated Bedford Missal; also three specimens from Mr. Tite's collection. These manuscripts were believed to be entirely of French work. The change which came about at this period was attributed by Mr. Holmes to the influence of the realistic school founded by the Van Eycks at the close of the 14th century. After these remarks on the Irish, French, English, and German schools, Mr. Holmes past to the consideration of that of Italy, which he regarded as a totally distinct school, the innovations made upon the Byzantine models in the more western nations having exercised very little influence on Italian art. As examples of this school in the 14th and early 15th centuries, Mr. Holmes referred to some exhibited by Mr. Beresford Hope; others of the 15th were contributed by Mr. Layard, Mr. J. T. Payne, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. J. C. Robinson, Mr. Fuller Russell, Lady Eastlake, Mr. Ram, and Mr. Tite. Among these last were some of the noblest and most

exquisite initial letters of the whole collection. Of these, Mr. Holmes drew especial attention to a letter B exhibited by Mr. Layard; a letter O, exhibited by Mr. J. C. Robinson; a letter M, of the finest design and colour, and in the most perfect state of preservation, exhibited by Mr. J. T. Payne; and to a remarkably graceful letter A—the subject, an angel seated on the corner of the open tomb and pointing upwards, Mary kneeling holding a covered chalice—of quite Raffaellesque refinement, also exhibited by Mr. Payne. Passing on from the 15th to the 16th century, and from Girolamo de Libri to Giulio Clovio, Mr. Holmes called attention to the magnificent example of the last-named artist, known as the Towneley Missal, and exhibited by Mr. Charles Towneley, F.S.A. The leaf shown was that of the Last Judgment, which is considered the best of the ten in Mr. Towneley's possession, and he also referred to a grand initial letter by the same artist, exhibited by the gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen, patron of the society. On approaching more modern times, Mr. Holmes adverted to a patent of nobility exhibited by the Duke of Newcastle, and to a diploma of the order of Herminahilda, granted to Lord Beresford, for which the society was indebted to Mr. Beresford Hope. Mr. Holmes was followed by the Vice-President, who pointed out the confusion existing as to the nature of the contents of illuminated works, the prevailing notion being that they are all missals, whereas, besides the canon of the mass, they in fact comprise books of hours, breviaries, psalters, and other offices and portions of Scripture. He then entered into some illustrative details of the contents of some of those exhibited. After other remarks, and calling attention to an Armenian manuscript from his own collection, Mr. Tite invited Mr. Ruskin, who was present as a visitor, to favour the society with some observations. Mr. Ruskin accepted this invitation, and commenced by defining illumination as essentially a thing of colour; form he considered secondary. The best designs were contrived to give greatest effect to arrangements of pure and beautiful colour. It was curious and interesting to observe how certain fashions—what might be termed melodies of colour, were in vogue in the different periods of the art. Mr. Ruskin described in general terms what those prevalent melodies of colour were—such as the fondness of the early and Irish illuminators for effects as of black and yellow; the dove-like tenderness of general hue in the French illuminations of the early 13th century; and the deeper brilliancy and glow of the English illuminators of the same period. He explained the excellence of the best specimens as arising from simplicity of design and colour—the latter being left wholly unclouded by shade. He next spoke of the great merit of the Saxon designs, as drawings, irrespective of colour. Though very rude and quaint in their execution, the artists rarely failed to convey their meaning vividly. There was much dramatic life and action. The seeming flutter and rush of their angels through the air particularly impressed him, also the vigour and movement of a battle onset in their hands. Generally, English illuminations were very remarkable for character and expression in the figures. In considering the true principles of illumination, Mr. Ruskin impressed upon his hearers that the first use of a book was to be read, and certainly not to be looked at as a picture-book, as books afterwards became. We find, therefore, illumination growing out of, and dependent upon, the writing. We observe free and decided sweeps of the pen, leading from the writing into the decorative margins. The writing in the best times of the MSS. was precise and clear, and the ink was as good and black as it could be made; but when books became less and less cared for, for reading and reflection, the scribe cared less for his writing, more for his miniatures, and the ink became pale and little thought of, as may be observed in the MSS. of the 15th and 16th centuries. It was clearly a departure from the original intention of illumination, that the book should become merely a collection of pictures. The more beautiful these pictures became, as pictures, the wider and more manifest the divergence from the propriety and beauty of the practice of the old illuminators. A picture was clearly a separate thing. He cared not to consider degrees of excellence. A picture must be either bad or good. If the illuminator determined to make pictures, he must be Correggio or

nothing; and it was not necessary that he should be Correggio. The successful realisation of the art of illumination needed quite another combination of qualities, and less of the experience and observation necessary to a branch of art which was purely imaginative and imitative. He did not deny the high excellence of the naturalistic treatments in the illuminations of the 15th and 16th centuries and later; some very surprising specimens of which were in the collection; but he must view illumination in this condition as fallen into decay. Mr. Ruskin—having characterised the varying phases of the art of illumination in form and colour, from its rise down to the period when, in his opinion, the illuminator lost sight of its proper function, and by the introduction of shading effected the final decay of what had constituted its essential principles and glory in the 13th century—in conclusion, indicated the fact that, in spite of the introduction of printing, and the consequent less and lesser continuance of manuscript illumination, the art had never quite died out, and might still, he thought, be legitimately continued, and he hoped applied to adorn nobly our cherished books—the books we love. June 13; the Marquis of Bristol, V.P., in the chair. Adjourned Exhibition of Illuminated Manuscripts. The secretary read two resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the council of the society, expressive on the one hand of respectful gratitude to her Majesty the Queen, patron of the society, for the gracious permission to exhibit works of Giulio Clovio, and other rare examples of illumination, from the royal collections; and, on the other hand, of sincere thanks to the various other contributors for their assistance, and to the officers of the society for their zeal in making the arrangements, which had proved so entirely successful. Some beautiful leaves from a missal were exhibited by the Marchioness of Londonderry, which were described by Mr. Franks. Mr. Tite made some remarks on early printed books on vellum, coloured. He thought that in the time to come an exhibition illustrative of the art of printing would be very instructive, and would fitly succeed the present exhibition. Mr. Scharf then occupied the attention of the meeting, by making some artistic observations on the illuminated manuscripts. Mr. Franks followed, dwelling upon the peculiar excellence of those books which were illuminated for distinguished persons. Notice was given that an extra meeting would take place on Thursday next, June 20, for the bringing forward of papers and objects for exhibition, which had been unavoidably held in abeyance.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. British Architects. 8.
TUES. Medical and Chirarg. 8j.
 Zoological. 9.
WED. Society of Arts. 4. Annual General Meeting.
 Royal Society Literature. 4j.
THURS. Royal Society Club. 6. Anniversary.
 Philological. 8.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP, George, F.R.S., a zealous devotee of trigonometrical science, died on Friday evening at his residence, South Villa, Regent's-park, having completed his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Bishop has successively filled the offices of secretary and treasurer of the Royal Astronomical Society, and was elected President of that body in 1857. His observatory, which he maintained in activity for nearly a quarter of a century, has contributed, in addition to incidental work, an extensive catalogue of double stars, eleven new planets, two comets, and upwards of twenty-five variable stars to our list, besides a remarkable star which suddenly became visible in 1848, the only one of its nature which has been seen since 1670. He always evinced a deep interest in the dissemination of astronomical knowledge, and invariably welcomed any visitor to his observatory who might be desirous of a practical acquaintance with his favourite science. His munificence in the cause of astronomy is well known, and will ensure him a prominent and lasting place in the roll of wealthy amateur scientists, a class of which this country has just reason to be proud.

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

HISTORIES OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSES.

THE CONCLUDING SECTION of "The House of Charles Knight" will appear in the CRITIC for the 29th of June; to be followed shortly by histories of other Houses.

TWO BOOKS OF TRAVEL BY LADIES open a dull and short list this week; "A Woman's Wanderings in the Western World," by Mrs. Bromley, in a series of letters to her father, Sir Fitzroy Kelly; and "Our Cruise in the Claymore, with a Visit to Damascus and the Lebanon," by Mrs. Harvey. "Beyond the Orange River; or, Scenes in Southern Africa," published by Mr. Newby, would require to be something very good to meet the public taste, made dainty and exacting after faring on Du Chailu, Petherick, and Livingstone. The hundred and second volume of the *Annual Register* for 1860 is issued by Messrs. Rivingtons. Another volume of scraps selected by Mr. Timbs appears under the promise of "Something for Everybody," and a cheap edition of Dr. Kitto's *Life*. The first volume of a three-volume "History of the Church of England from the Death of Elizabeth to the Present Time," by the Rev. G. G. Perry, M.A., is an ambitious attempt which will find little mercy from reviewers if beneath mediocrity. In fiction

there are "Edmondale, a Family Chronicle," "Out of her Element," "Only a Woman," and "The Trapper's Daughter." If all else fail us, we are sure never to lack theology. Archdeacon Denison gives us "An Analysis of 'Essays and Reviews';" the Rev. Henry Christmas "Sin, its Causes and Consequences," an attempt to investigate the origin and nature of moral evil; the Rev. Dr. Salmon a volume of "Sermons preached in the Chapel of Trinity College, Dublin;" and the Rev. John Lamb "The Hulsean Lectures for 1860."

We knew a dull season was approaching, but we did not suppose it would be upon us so soon. We must not expect much life now in the publishing world until the end of September. The summer season is always a quiet time in the book trade, but the prospect of untaxed paper in October will postpone all enterprise. If any author wishes editorial attention he should publish in August. Reviewers will have nothing to do but look after his book, and their peculiar attention might be worth more to him than the saving of the paper duty.

Everybody has heard something of Mr. Carlyle's horror of indexless books: "Books, born mostly of chaos, which want all things—even an index." It is not to be wondered that a man given to much research, and whose time is precious, should bless a book with a good index, and curse a book with none or a bad one, over which he wastes

an hour in verifying some petty detail or discovering the *ipsissima verba* of some half-remembered phrase. Lord Campbell says, in a preface to a volume of his Chief Justices that, "so essential did I consider an index to be to every book, that I proposed to bring a bill into Parliament to deprive an author, who publishes a book without an index, of the privilege of copyright; and, moreover, to submit him for his offence to a pecuniary penalty." Lord Campbell's pleasantry concerning the legal enactment of indexes Mr. Allibone reproduces in the *New York Tribune*. A great sufferer from unindexed books, he would make copyright dependant upon the publication of an index; and tells, with proper indignation, of indexes cut down and omitted in cheap editions and reprints of English books, in order to save expense. We need scarcely say that it would be futile to invoke the law to enforce indexes. Nothing would be easier than to scamp up an index which would pass muster to secure copyright. An index cannot be made by anybody. A concordance is a work of mechanical toil and patience; but an index, not of mere words, but a true guide to a book, and a *resumé* of its reasoning, method and subjects, is a work of art not to be made to order. Different books require different styles of indexing, and some none at all. Who would trouble the author of a novel of the season for an index? Even a table of contents would be objectionable, for it would reveal the plot. How would Mr. Allibone index Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thackeray, and give them copyright? How would poetry be indexed? In narrative and didactic poetry an author sometimes favours us with his "argument" which now and then is a clue to a verse, but who could give us an index to "In Memoriam." Who could even venture to furnish true titles to the different pieces of that poem? What we should require for "In Memoriam" would be a concordance such as Mrs. Cowden Clarke has prepared for Shakespeare and Mr. Pendergast for Milton. Those whose business is research can tell how often in books reputed well-indexed the index fails to meet the point of their inquiry, and how they are compelled to make independent search. The only index that never fails is a concordance like that of Cruden's to the Bible, when, if you remember but a word of your text you can find the whole. Legislation cannot help us in the matter of indexes. They must be left to the operation of the law of demand and supply. If readers value and ask for them, authors and publishers will take care to produce them.

The French press is in great tribulation. The recent circular of M. de Persigny has scared authors, printers, and publishers alike. M. Beau, of Saint-Germain, who had the misfortune to print the Duke d'Aumale's pamphlet, and M. Duminy, who had the misfortune to publish it, have lost their licences; that is, as far as the act of Government can make them, are ruined men. It may be some consolation to them that they have been permitted to appoint their successors. Every one knows the difference between acquiring and establishing a business and being obliged by circumstances to sell one. The seizure of the Duke de Broglie's work is thus timidly mentioned in the independent new journal *Le Temps*: "A political work, entitled, 'Vues sur le gouvernement de France,' has just been seized and referred to the proper authorities. This work is not printed, but lithographed; it has no name of author; it is attributed to the pen of a former minister." Thus cautious must a journal be with respect to a work, the seizure and authorship of which was notorious to all Paris. M. de Broglie has instituted proceedings to recover the copies seized; meanwhile he is *prie*, not *invité*, to appear before the "Juge d'Instruction." The result of the interview is not yet known. Happy publishers and printers of England! only to think that you may print and publish what you please, within the limits of the Act against immorality. But we must not measure our neighbours' corn in our own bushel. The French press is peculiar, and that which is very good in England might do mischief abroad. At the same time, we cannot help regretting the rigour of the law which endangers a public man if he should write down his opinions, and which cravens a printer to put them in type.

Among recent French works we have "Lettres de Marie Rabutin-Chantal Marquise de Sévigné" to her daughter and friends, reviewed and published by the Academician, M. U. Silvestre de Sacy. Next to the art of memoir-writing, the French people possess the gift of letter-writing. We have read some of these letters before, and yet they are quite new, so unstrained, so unaffected are they, so full of tenderness in the heart of selfishness, of purity in the lap of voluptuousness. Mme. de Sévigné wrote in the days when shepherds and shepherdesses had not yet disappeared, or rather when people made themselves believe that Lubins and Florindas still existed, and when she could go out and inscribe on the bark of a tree, "E di mezzo l'orrore, esce il diletto." The letters to Mme. de Grignan are gems in their way, and let us deeply into French modes of thinking and feeling in the days of our great-grandmothers. The parental tie, however remote, has always been wholesomely maintained among the French. It extends to aunts, uncles, and second cousins. If they obey no other commandment, they obey the one which enjoins, Honour thy father and thy mother. "You speak to me of my departure," says Mme. de Sévigné, "I languish in sweet despair; nothing stops me but my aunt, who is dying of grief and dropsy." We can speak with more certainty, having seen and turned it over, of the "Ethnogenie Caucasienne" of M. A. C. Moreau de Jonnés. It is an interesting volume on tribes and races, on Egyptians, Syrians, Hindoos, Hebrews, Celts, and Arabs; but whether his views are in unison with those of

ethnologists generally we must leave the latter to judge. Perhaps some one who has an interest in the "Essays and Reviews," for or against, will run over a work by M. Paul Renand: "Christianisme et Paganisme—édenité de leur origines," where the author tells us, in a prefatory way, that "at the present time the manifest falsehood of the religious books of the Christians, as far as they pretend to be the revealed books of God, has not to be demonstrated;" and he has a chapter, "The falsehood of Biblical revelation." We indicate the work of an experienced pen, but refuse discussion, as being beyond our mission. We can point to one of the finest works of the season in "Histoire Artistique," by M. Albert Jaquemart and M. Edmond le Blant (Norgate and Williams). One part only has appeared, in small folio, in the delightful typography of the last century. It is not a book, however, for poor scholars, and yet it is cheap (costing only 15s. a part). There is an interesting introduction, in which, among other things, is discussed the etymology of the word porcelain, from Varro and through Marco Polo downwards. "Nam et nostræ mulieres, maxime nutrices naturam quæ femina sunt in virginibus appellant porcum, græcè *Ναῖον*, significantes esse dignum insigni nuptiarum." From *porcus* the descent was easy enough to *porcellana*. A great deal might be written on this word were it within our immediate jurisdiction. The fourth volume of Guizot's "Mémoires" would have appeared as yesterday. The "Mémoires de M. de la Rochefoucauld" have appeared opportunely, that is, when men are intent on studying the past to have some certainty of the present. The full title of this work will be found in our book list. The Paris press abounds in catchpennies—so, for that matter, does our own. Cavour is dead, and publishers, everywhere, are making capital of the dead statesman. We think, however, that "La Vie et la Mort du Comte de Cavour," by Antonio Watrison, of which 100,000 copies have been struck off, for a hurried production is as readable and reliable upon, as anything of the kind. The contemporaries of the great man are not omitted—Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, Turr, Nino Bixio, Carin, Manin, Pio Nono, and others.

Germany, upon the whole, is dull. There is no freshness upon the heath, and gorse even refuses to bloom. We have the same round everlasting of comments on the ancient classical writers, prosy dogmatics, pedantic school-books, notes on Swedish and Prussian gymnastics, translations from the English, a few from the French, nothing very daring or original from that abominable and hacknied world and word Vaterland. Yet it is but justice to notice Dr. Georg Weber's "Romische Geschichte"—Roman History to the End of the Republic—and the "Geschichte der Alexandrisch-Hellenischen Welt." There is evident painstaking here; but while Niebuhr is quoted largely, we scarcely find mention of the name of Arnold. The German is smooth, and that is saying something. Another work which properly would fall within the domain of our contemporary, the *Clerical Journal*, but which, nevertheless, has a historical meaning, is, "Geschichte der Slawenapostel Cyrill und Method," by Dr. Joseph Augustin Grinzel. Dr. Stanley could make something, at his leisure, of this book, more than we can. It is difficult to decide whether the text or notes most abound. To every line almost there is a note, and the note in length and learning outdoes the line. But here, as in many other instances, the notes are worth more than the text. "Sechzig Jahre des kaucauschen Kriegs," with particular reference to the campaigns in northern Daghestan, in 1839, from Russian originals, and from the pen of G. Baumgarten, may perhaps command attention. The work is written from a Russian point of view. There are maps or charts to assist the reader. "Die wichtigsten Staatsprocesse in England," by G. Fr. Kolb, is simply a new edition, or new casting of our State trials, rendered by a German pen and a German understanding. It is such a work as a Continental censorship should put down; it teaches too much about English law and justice, and also about English iniquity, which is the most often copied by despotic powers. But then these were the days of Sir Thomas Throgmorton and Sir Walter Raleigh.

A handsome volume, or volumes, is now in progress, "Schiller's Gedichte." It is the jubilee edition of 1859, printed, in folio, on the finest paper, and beautifully illustrated. Norgate and Williams have, only yesterday, received the latest numbers. Schiller, we think, enters more into the love of Englishmen than any other German poet, and those who love his poetry should not lose this opportunity of providing themselves with the most beautiful edition of his works.

IMMEDIATELY BEFORE GOING TO PRESS, we received the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby, the chief of the well-known firm of literary and artistic auctioneers, Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. Mr. Sotheby was connected with the literary world, not only in his business capacity, but as the writer of several important and expensive works of considerable value. His "History of Book Books" is one of the gems of literary antiquarianism, and he was just on the point of publishing a splendid and elaborate work on "The Autograph of Milton." Mr. Sotheby has but lately removed to his estate in Devonshire, in the hope of enjoying that *climax cum dignitate* which he has so well deserved.

EGYPTIAN SEPULCHRES AND SYRIAN SHRINES, by Miss Emily A. Beaufort, with illustrations, is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co.

EVERY COPY of the first edition of the new book of humorous verse, "Puck on Pegasus," having been sold, a second edition is now ready.

MEMOIRS OF KING RICHARD III. and some of his contemporaries, by Mr. Jesse, will be published shortly by Mr. Bentley.

MRS. BRAY, it is said, has a new novel in hand, in which Cornish legends, fables, and scenery will have place.

MISS YONGE, the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," has a new work on hand upon "Christian Names, their History and Derivation."

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES, in a tenth edition, revised and enlarged by Mr. Benjamin Vincent, will be published by Messrs. Moxon and Co. to-day.

LADY SCOTT'S novel, "The Pride of Life," will be published in a cheap edition by Messrs. Routledge and Co. this month.

MISS MARTINEAU is about to publish, with additions, her recent articles in the *Daily News* on American affairs.

MR. JOHN DICKENSON'S work, extensively advertised in May, "Maidenthorpe; or, Interesting Events about the Year 1825," has been withdrawn.

THE FIFTH NUMBER OF MACMILLAN'S Tracts for Priests and People will consist of two tracts, the first "On the Boundaries of the Church," by the Rev. C. K. P., and the second, "On a Letter of a Layman to the Bishop of Oxford," by the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

MR. CHARLES BRAY, of Coventry, has, we hear, a new and revised edition of his work on "The Philosophy of Necessity" in hand.

THE SECOND VOLUME of "A System of Surgery," theoretical and practical, in treatises by various authors, edited by Mr. Holmes, will be published this month by Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn.

THE VOLUME FOR JULY of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett's "Standard Library" will comprise "Nothing New," by the Author of "John Halifax," illustrated by J. E. Millais, A.R.A.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE, an illustrated monthly, and of large dimensions for the money, is announced for July.

MR. ALEXANDER SMITH'S new poem, it is said, we shall not see until late in autumn.

ALBERT SMITH'S "Physiology of the Medical Student," originally published in *Punch*, is about to be issued by Messrs. Routledge and Co., edited and revised by Mr. Arthur Smith.

THERE ARE NOW THREE DAILY NEWSPAPERS, all at a penny, published in Glasgow: the *Herald*, the *Mail*, and the *Morning Journal*. The circulation of the *Herald* is estimated at 18,000, the *Mail* 6000, and the *Morning Journal* 3000 daily.

AN ESSAY ON THE FIRST CHAPTER OF GENESIS, by the Rev. James Challis, M.A., Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, is announced by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. It will have especial reference to Mr. Goodwin's paper on "The Mosaic Cosmogony" in the "Essays and Reviews."

ROBIN GODFELLOW is the curious title of Dr. Charles Mackay's new weekly. Mr. J. H. Dawson, the editor of the *Kelso Chronicle*, died at Dumfries, after a short illness, on Wednesday, the 12th inst. He was highly respected in his neighbourhood. The last article he wrote was an earnest lament on the death of Count Cavour.

MR. ALEXANDER BAIN, now Professor of Logic in Aberdeen, has a new work completed, on "The Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology," which Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn will shortly publish.

The *Times* in 1830 was printed at the rate of 4000 per hour, and then circulated daily 10,250; the *Times* in 1860, was printed at the rate of 15,000 to 20,000 per hour, and circulated daily 53,000.

LORD KINLOCH is the author of "The Circle of Christian Doctrine: a Handbook of Faith, framed out of a Layman's experience," recently published by Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas of Edinburgh.

THE FOUR GOSPELS and the Acts have been translated into Pushtu, the language of the Afghans. The Rev. Isidor Loewenthal has translated the Gospels of Matthew and Mark and the Acts of the Apostles, the Rev. Robert Clark has translated the Gospel of John, and that of Luke has been translated by Captain James.

CHIMNEY CORNER STORIES, by Mr. William Martin, with full page illustrations by Mr. Harrison Weir, will be published immediately by Messrs. Darton and Co., as an addition to their "Boys' Own Library."

THE FOURTH VOLUME of Guizot's "Memoirs of My Own Time" is announced by Mr. Bentley. It will contain much matter in reference to the complications on the Turkish question between England and France in 1841. The French edition was published in Paris yesterday.

THE QUAKERS are represented by two monthly newspapers, the *Friend*, published in London, and the *British Friend*, in Glasgow; the *Friend* advocates liberal, and the *British Friend* conservative Quakerism. The *British Friend* seems to spend its life in a continual wail over the disappearance of those oddities of "speech, behaviour, and apparel," by which Quakerism is made manifest to the world.

MR. NOAD has a treatise in the press on "The Improved Induction Coil," giving an account of the various phenomena and the latest experiments in induced electricity.

A NEW DUBLIN DAILY NEWSPAPER, conducted by editors from London, free from Irish prejudices is talked about.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION INTO THIS COUNTRY OF THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM OF DINING, a new and reliable work on the making of confectionery, and the laying out of desserts, has been much wanted. Mr. Hotten, of Piccadilly, has just issued "The Modern Confectioner." No pains have been spared to make this book a useful and a safe guide to all cooks and housekeepers in private families or large establishments. The name of the chief confectioner at the celebrated house of Gunter and Co., in Berkeley-square, is a sufficient guarantee of the usefulness of the book.

MRS. OLIPHANT is said to be busy with a life of Edward Irving, whom De Quincey pronounced "unquestionably, by many degrees, the greatest orator of our times." His genius and the eccentricities of his terrible earnestness have never been fairly described, and Mrs. Oliphant has a good subject for an interesting book. Sir Walter Scott's description of Irving will be remembered: "I could hardly keep my eyes off him while at table. He put me in mind of the devil disguised as an angel of light, so ill did his horrible obliquity of vision harmonise with the dark tranquil features of his face, resembling that of our Saviour in Italian pictures, with the hair carefully arranged in the same manner."

MR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS FROM AMERICA, in the *Times*, seem to be read with more interest in America than in England. The proprietors of *Harper's Weekly Magazine*, New York, advertised that they had "despatched an artist to the South, in company with Mr. Russell." In the *Mobile Register* Mr. Russell contradicts this statement. He writes—"My companions are two, viz., Mr. Ward, a personal friend, who is kind enough to act as my secretary and travelling comrade, and who has no connection whatever with any journal in the United or Confederate States; and Mr. Davis, a young artist, who is taking sketches for the *Illustrated London News*, and who assures me that he is not engaged by or connected with *Harper's Weekly*, although he formerly sent sketches to that periodical. My position is that of a neutral, and I am employed on a mission that requires the utmost impartiality on my part, although I shall claim for myself the utmost freedom in the expression of my convictions and of my observations to the journal which I have the honour to serve. The expression of these convictions and observations, however, is meant only for England, and I shall not permit the position I occupy to be abused under any circumstances whatever by those who accompany me, although I have every reason to believe

that their good faith would render such a guarantee or assurance on my part unnecessary. I have only to say, in addition, that by this post I have forwarded to the paper in question a request that they insert my formal denial of the statement." To this the editor of *Harper's Weekly*, replies: "We have not received the 'formal denial' to which Mr. Russell alludes; but we owe it to ourselves to say that the Mr. Davis he mentions is the special artist of *Harper's Weekly*, travelling at our cost, and is not to our knowledge drawing for the *Illustrated London News*. We are sorry to add that we are informed Mr. Russell was aware of these facts before he wrote the above letter." Mr. Russell is evidently deceived by Mr. Davis, the young American artist. Several sketches from the pencil of that gentleman appear in the same number of *Harper's Weekly*, and one of them actually represents Mr. Russell himself inspecting the 10-inch Columbiad at Fort Pulaski. The New York journals announce the arrival of Mr. Frank Vizitelly, the artist and special correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*.

AMERICA.—Dr. Ryerson, of Toronto, is about to compile a "History of the British United Empire Loyalists of America," and solicits from their descendants in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and elsewhere, any documents, journals, letters, or other papers which may relate to the lives and adventures of their forefathers.

Mr. N. P. Willis has gone to Washington, for the purpose of writing "war sketches" for his *Home Journal*.

Colonel James Watson Webb, editor of the New York *Courier and Inquirer*, has been appointed United States Minister to Brazil.

THE TWELFTH VOLUME of the "New American Cyclopædia" a popular dictionary of general knowledge, edited by Mr. George Ripley and Mr. Charles A. Dana, has just been published by Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., of New York. It includes about twelve hundred different articles ranging from Mozambique to Parr. It is the largest and most expensive publication ever undertaken in America, and has met with thorough success.

THE FIFTH AND LAST VOLUME of the "Life of George Washington," by Washington Irving, has been issued by Mr. G. P. Putnam, of New York. It is illustrated with a portrait of Washington, after Rembrandt Peale, a portrait of Jefferson after Gilbert Stuart, and a portrait of Alexander Hamilton, and many woodcuts.

WALT WHITMAN has another volume nearly ready for the press with some things in it quite as astounding as any in the "Leaves of Grass."

A LIFE OF THE LATE W. H. PRESCOTT, the historian, is in preparation by a member of his family.

EDITORIAL AMENITIES.—The *Richmond Examiner* (Virginia) says: "As the doomed and damned of Tophet hate the blessed in Paradise, so do the mean, hungry, avaricious, lying, cheating, hypocritical, cunning, cowardly Yankees hate the high-toned, elevated Southerner; but, above all, the Virginian." The *New Orleans Delta* says: "The Northern people have gone mad—stark, staring, raving mad. As to New York city, it is nothing better than a vast mad-house." The *Christian Intelligencer* of New York wishes to hear that "the arch-traitor Davis and his fellow-conspirators were hung on a gallows higher than Haman's." The *Missouri Democrat* describes the Secessionists as having "Abolished the Fourth of July; given up the Stars and Stripes; defrauded Northern creditors; stolen some millions of the national treasures; fired into an unarmed steamer; established a mock constitution; captured a half-starved fortress; lowered the price of niggers 50 per cent.; and made themselves a byword and a hissing throughout the civilised world." American editors have all along been adepts at railing, but now they surpass themselves; and if any one wanted some lessons in that art he could not do better than betake himself to a file of current miscellaneous American newspapers.

"ENGLISH PRINTERS," says Mr. P. C. Baker of New York, "are not driven at the railroad speed we are. They were, generally, a more contented-looking class, with more flesh and blood apparent than with us. When I describe one of their offices I describe all. I had anticipated much pleasure in visiting the *Times* office; and, after receiving a ticket from the publisher, went with a friend to see the den of the 'Thunderer.' The location known as 'Printing-house-square,' is a small, rather dark, out-of-the-way place, remarkable for nothing except the disappointment experienced, and as demonstrating how different fancy may be from reality. We were courteously conducted through the various rooms of the building, and were more impressed with the antiquated aspect of the establishment than anything else. There is nothing worthy of mention except the press-rooms, where Hoe's great 'lightning' presses stand, in majestic grandeur, looking proudly down upon the conquered Applegaths. It was a pardonable pride which thrilled me with pleasure as I looked upon these triumphs of American skill, and thought how 'Old England' was forced to acknowledge that, in one thing at least, our speed was not 'too fast' for her wants. And yet, even in the matter of these presses, old Uncle John could not entirely succumb—he must build them himself; we could not build them strong enough for him! And all their troubles, and they were many, in working these presses, came from their insisting on improving upon Hoe. The chief trouble was in the fingers, they told me—and I could not help smiling and thinking how much more nimble Yankee fingers must be, for here there is no trouble experienced in working these marvellous machines."

FRANCE.—THE EDITORSHIP OF THE "PAYS."—A change in the editorship of *Le Pays* is announced. M. Paulin Limayrac assumes the direction of the paper in place of M. Granier de Cassagnac, whose active duties in the *corps législatif* have compelled him to resign the editorship. "His pen, however," adds M. Limayrac, "will not, we are happy to learn, be lost to the governmental press."

GERMANY.—KÖNIGSBERG OWNS IMMANUEL KANT, if ever city did the genius to which it gave birth. During the eighty years of the metaphysician's long life he seldom strayed beyond its environs. Now Königsberg is adorning itself with a monument to Kant; and King William has sent 1600 thalers as his subscription to the expense.

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—William Fearnall and Co., Liverpool, printers and bookbinders.

DIVIDENDS.—July 8. J. Hullah, St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre.—July 12. S. Dodd and J. C. Peeling, Woburn, Bedfordshire, bookseller, stationers, and printers.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.—W. Boyce, East Dereham, Norfolk, printer, stationer, and bookseller—first div. of 2s. 2d., on any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Basinghall-street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—William M'Morran, Girvan, printer, June 21, at one o'clock, at the King's Arms Hotel, Ayr.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL, it is said, have purchased from Messrs. Bradbury and Evans their interest in Mr. Dickens's works, all of which henceforward will be published by them.

THE REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.—The Act repealing the paper duty has been printed. It enacts the repeal of all "the duties of excise now payable on paper of any denomination, and button-board, millboard, pasteboard, and scaleboard, and also the duties of customs now payable on their importation into the United Kingdom," on and after the 1st of October next. Stationers are to be entitled to the allowance of the excise duty, if they have then in stock *one ton weight* of paper of any denomination "in reams, half reams, or parcels, whole and unopened, with wrapper unbroken, and the excise label thereon uncanceled and unobliterated," if such paper has been charged with the duty since the 15th of May 1861. If the duty has been paid before the 15th of May, then only one penny per lb. will be allowed. Notice of a claim for these allowances must be made in writing "to the proper officer of excise of the division" in which the paper is deposited, specifying all particulars concerning it, within two days after the 1st of October. As soon as convenient after such notice is rendered, the officer of excise will call, examine, and weigh the paper, and give a certificate of the amount of allowance, which will be paid to the claimant after he has made a solemn declaration before a justice of the peace that the stock of paper was in his possession as described in his notice, and "that no false statement, art, or contrivance was used to deceive the officer taking account of such paper." Any craft used in seeking or obtaining an allowance, or altering a certificate granted, will entail the forfeit of 500*l*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

Mr. J. C. STEVENS, of King-street, Covent-garden, is preparing for sale, during the present season, the late Professor Henslow's library, and botanical and natural history collections.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ENGLISH.

- ALMAID.—The Trapper's Daughter: a Story of the Rocky Mountains. By Gustave Aimard. Fcp 8vo bds 2s. Ward and Lock.
- ANDERSON.—Lectures and Sermons by the late J. R. Anderson. Post 8vo cl 4s 6d. Nisbet and Co.
- ANNUAL Register (The) for the Year 1860. Vol. CII. 8vo bds 18s. Rivingtons.
- BELMAN.—Speculum Humane Saluationis. Le plus ancien monument de la Typographie et de la Typographie Rennie, avec Introduction historique et bibliographique. Par J. Ph. Berleau. Roy 4to cl 4s 6d. C. J. Street.
- BEYOND the Orange River; or, Scenes in Southern Africa. Cr 8vo cl 10s 6d. T. C. Newby.
- BILTON.—The Law and Practice of the Sheriff's Court of the City of London, as constituted for the Recovery of Debts and Damages under the London (City) Small Debts Extension Act (June 17, 1852); with a Schedule of Fees, &c. &c. By Samuel F. Bilton, Esq. Cr 8vo cl limp 12s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
- BIRKS.—An Elementary Treatise on Orthographic Projection; being a new Method of teaching the Science of Mechanical and Engineering Drawing; with numerous Illustrations. By Wm. Birks. 2nd edit 8vo cl 6s. E. and F. N. Spon.
- BROOKLYN.—A Woman's Wanderings in the Western World: a Series of Letters to Sir F. Kelly, M.P., by his Daughter, Mrs. Bromley. Cr 8vo cl 10s 6d. Saunders, Otley, and Co.
- BYNG.—Sermons for Households. By Francis E. C. Byng, M.A. Post 8vo cl 3s 6d. Rivingtons.
- CAMPIN.—The Practice of Hand-Turning in Wood, Ivory, Shell, &c. With instructions for turning such Works in Metal as may be required in the Practice of Turning in Wood, Ivory, &c. Also an Appendix on Ornamental Turning. By Francis Campin. Cr 8vo cl 6s. E. and F. N. Spon.
- CHAMBERS'S Journal. Vol. XV. Royal 8vo cl 4s 6d. Chambers.
- CHRISTMAS—Sin; its Causes and Consequences. An Attempt to investigate the Origin, Nature, &c. of Mora Evil: a Series of Lent Lectures. By the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A. Post 8vo cl 6s 6d. Allen and Co.
- CICERO.—The Treatises on Old Age and Friendship of Marcus T. Cicero. Literally translated by the Rev. Dr. M. Kay, M.R.I.A. Fcp 8vo cl limp 1s 6d. (McGlashan and Gill, Dublin) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
- COBBETT.—A Grammar of the English Language, in a Series of Letters. By W. Cobbett. New edit fcp 8vo cl 2s. Griffin, Bohn, and Co.
- DAWES.—Lessons on the Phenomena of Industrial Life. Edited by R. Dawes, M.A. 3rd edit fcp 8vo cl 2s. Groombridge and Sons.
- DENISON.—Analysis of "Essays and Reviews." By G. A. Denison, M.A. Cr 8vo swd 1s 6d; cl 2s. Saunders, Otley, and Co.
- DOWER'S Popular Atlas of Schools and Families, &c.; containing twelve coloured maps. Royal 8v cl 12s 6d. Ward and Lock.
- DUNDONALD.—The Life and Daring Exploits of Lord Dundonald. Fcp 8v bds 1s 6d. James Blackwood.
- EDMONDALE; or, a Family Chronicle. Cr 8vo cl 10s 6d. Saunders, Otley, and Co.
- FAMOUS Boys, and How they Became Great Men. 7th edit, enlarged, 12mo cl 3s 6d. Darton and Co.
- GARDENING, and Monthly Calendar of Operations; giving Plain and Practical Instructions in the Cultivation of Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Gardens, as well as how to lay them out to the best advantage for beauty and profit. (Indispensable Handy Books, No. III.) Fcp 8vo bds 1s. Ward and Lock.
- GAZE.—Switzerland: How to See it for Ten Guineas. By Hy. Gaze. Cr 8vo swd 1s. W. Kent and Co.
- HARVEY.—Our Cruise in the Claymore, with a Visit to Damascus and the Lebanon. By Mrs. Harvey. Post 8vo cl 10s 6d. Chapman and Hall.
- HAYDN.—A Dictionary of Dates relating to all Ages and Nations for universal Reference. By J. Haydn. 10th edition, revised, &c. By B. Vincent. 8vo cl 18s. E. Moxon.
- HYMNS for Public Worship, selected, &c., by Arthur Wolfe. Cheap edit 32mo cl limp 1s. Macmillan and Co.
- JEFFERSON.—A Book about Doctors. By J. C. Jefferson. 2nd edit, revised. 1 vol cr 8vo cl 10s 6d. Hurst and Blackett.
- KITTO.—Life of John Kitto, D.D., F.R.S. By John Edie (cheap edition). Fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d, gilt edges 3s 6d. Oliphant.
- LAMB.—The Seven Words spoken against the Lord Jesus; or, an Investigation of the Motives which led his Contemporaries to reject Him. Being the Hulsean Lecture for 1860. By John Lamb, M.A. 8vo cl 5s 6d. Bell and Daldy.
- LAWSON.—The Geography of the British Empire. By Wm. Lawson. Fcp 8vo cl 13s. W. Kent and Co.
- LEE.—Prayers for Family Worship; with Occasional Prayers, and Prayers for Individuals. By Robert Lee, D.D. Cr 8vo cl 3s 6d. Hamilton and Co.
- LONDON: What to See and How to See it. New edit 18mo cl 1s; with maps 1s 6d. H. G. Clarke.
- MANN.—The Scripture Testimony to Messiah and his Mission. By J. H. Mann. Fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. Nisbet and Co.
- NIELSEN'S (Dr.) Plain School Table-Books; including Mental Arithmetic. (Reprinted from "The Commercial Class-Book.") Fcp 8vo swd 4d; cl limp 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
- ONE.—The Magisterial Formulæ: being a Complete Collection of Forms and Precedents for Practical Use in all cases out of Quarter Sessions and in Parochial Matters, by Magistrates, their Clerks, and Attorneys; with an Introduction, Explanatory Directions, Variations, and Notes. By G. C. Oke. 1860 to June 1861. Royal 8vo cl 7s 6d. Bradbury and Evans out of Her Element. Drawn from Life by Pen and Ink. 2 vols cr 8vo cl 21s. T. C. Newby.
- PEDDIE.—Books for Thought. By James Peddie. Fcp 8vo cl limp 2s 6d. Jas. Blackwood.
- PERRY.—History of the Church of England, from the Death of Elizabeth to the present Time. By Rev. G. G. Perry, M.A. 3 Vols. Cr 8vo cl 21s. Saunders, Otley, and Co.
- POPULAR (The) Overland Guide. Hints to Travellers by the Overland Route to India, Australia, and China, via Marseilles and Southampton, with an Appendix of Valuable and Useful Information, and ruled pages for the Travellers' Journal, and Inventory of Luggage. 8vo bds 2s. Ward and Lock.
- PULLAN.—Maternal Counsels to a Daughter. By Mrs. Pullan. 3rd edit fcp 8vo cl gilt 3s 6d. Darton and Co.
- RENNIE.—New Office Book for Architects, Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Clerks of Works, &c., with numerous experiments. By Geo. Rennie, Esq., C.E. Fcp 8vo cl 5s 6d. Atchley and Co.
- RITCHIE.—Modern Statesmen; or, Sketches from the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons. By J. E. Ritchie. (Cheap edit) 12mo bds 2s 6d. Tweedie.
- SALMON.—Sermons preached in the Chapel of Trinity College, Dublin. By Geo. Salmon, D.D. Cr 8vo cl 6s. Macmillan and Co.
- SHAKESPEARE.—Chambers's Household Edition of the Dramatic Works of Shakespeare. Edited by R. Chambers and W. Chambers. Vol. II. Fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. Chambers.
- SMITH.—The London Medical Student. Edited by Albert Smith. Edited by Arthur Smith. Fcp 8vo bds 1s. Routledge and Co.

- SONGS, by Jingo, sometime a Public Schoolboy. 2nd edit fcp 8vo bds 1s. E. West.
- STEPPEDAME Outwitted: a Fairy Tale. By Moses Linden. Fcp 8vo limp cl 1s. James Blackwood.
- STRANGE.—Neptune's Garden; or, the Sea in the Drawing-room. By Charles Strange. Cr 8vo swd 6d. (John Heywood, Manchester) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
- STRUGGLES of a Village Lad. New edit fcp 8vo bds 1s, cl 1s 6d. Tweedie.
- TENNANT.—Memoir of the Life and Writings of Wm. Tennant, LL.D., with Notes, Stories, &c. By M. F. Conolly. Fcp 8vo cl 4s. Jas. Blackwood.
- TIMES.—Something for Everybody. By John Timbs, F.S.A. Small cr 8vo cl 5s. Lockwood and Co.
- TROLLOPE.—La Beata. By T. A. Trollope. 2nd edit. 2 vols fcp 8vo cl 16s. Chapman and Hall.
- TWINS (The) and their Stepmother: a Story for Children. Illust fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. Routledge and Co.
- WARDLAW.—Posthumous Works of the Rev. R. Wardlaw, D.D. Edited by his Son. Vol. IV. Lectures on Romans. Vol. I. 12mo cl 5s. Fullarton and Co.
- WHISTLECRAFT.—Meteorology: its Importance to all Men, especially to Farmers. Containing certain Signs of Coming Weather for the Quarter, Week, or Day. By Orlando Whistlecraft. 8vo swd 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
- WHITEHEAD.—Village Sketches, descriptive of Club and School Festivals, and other Village Gatherings and Institutions. By T. C. Whitehead, M.A. Fcp 8v cl 2s 6d. Bosworth and Harrison.
- WRAXALL.—Only a Woman. By L. Wraxall. Fcp 8vo bds 2s. Ward and Lock.

BOOKS ALTERED IN PRICE.

- COMMERCIAL (The) Handbook: a Guide to the Trading and Commercial Terms of the Day. By a Man of Business. Fcp 8vo cl limp, reduced to 1s. James Blackwood.
- FRENCH Dictionary. Miniature edit 32mo roan, reduced to 3s 6d. W. Kent and Co.
- KNIGHT'S (C.) Knowledge is Power. Cr 8vo cl, reduced to 5s. Griffin and Co.
- KNIGHT'S (C.) Once upon a Time. Cr 8vo cl, reduced to 5s. Griffin and Co.
- PHILLIPS'S (J. M.) United States and Cuba. Cr 8vo cl, reduced to 5s. Marlborough and Co.
- RITCHIE'S (J. E.) Modern Statesmen. Fcp 8vo cl, reduced to 3s 6d. Tweedie.
- WILSON'S (Mrs. C.) A Mother's Stories for her Children. 32mo cl, reduced to 1s. S. W. Partridge.
- WRIGHT'S (H. C.) A Kiss for a Blow. Imp 16mo cl, reduced to 1s 6d, gilt 2s 6d. S. W. Partridge.

AMERICAN.

- DULLES.—The Soldier's Friend. Prepared by the Rev. John W. Dulles. 24mo pp 122. Chas. S. Luther.
- FIRST (The) Bereavement; or, Words addressed to a Mourner on the Occasion of a First Trial. By the Author of "The Faithful Promise," "Words and Mind of Jesus," &c. 32mo pp 62. E. P. Dutton and Co.
- KELTON.—A New Manual of the Bayonet, for the Army and Militia of the United States. By Lieut. J. C. Kelton, Sixth Regiment U. S. Infantry. 16mo pp 168. D. Van Nostrand.
- MUZZEY.—Christ in the Will, the Heart, and the Life. Discourses by Rev. A. B. Muzzeay. 12mo. Walker, Wise, and Co.
- NEIL.—Autobiography of William Neil, D.D. With a Selection from his Sermons. By the Rev. J. H. Jones, Pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. 12mo pp 272. Presbyterian Board of Publication.
- NEW (The) American Cyclopaedia: a Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana. Vol. XII. Mozambique—Parr. 8vo pp 794. D. Appleton and Co.
- STAFFORD.—A Memorial of Daniel Stafford, by his Wife. 12mo pp 384. American Tract Society, Boston.
- SWAINE.—The U. S. Volunteer: a Book of Instructions for Officers and Soldiers, comprising the principles of Aiming and Target Practice, Forms of Dress, Parade, and Review, Duties of Guards and Sentinels, Inspection, with Mode of Singing Knapsacks, Muster Regulations of Uniform and Dress of the Army, Manner of Recruiting, Description of Army Ration, Camp Equipage, &c. Also, the Rules and Articles of War, compiled from Standard Works of the War Department and Manual for Colt's Revolving Rifle. By T. S. Swaine, 1st Lieutenant 10th Infantry, U. S. Army. 8. C. Perkins.
- UNITED States Infantry Tactics, for the Instruction, Exercise, and Manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen. Prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorised and adopted by the Secretary of War: containing School of the Soldier. School of the Company. Instructions for Skirmishers, General Calls, and Calls for Skirmishers. School of the Battalion, the Articles of War, Dictionary of Military Terms. 18mo pp 450. J. B. Lippincott and Co.

FRENCH.

- AUBERIVE.—Voyage au mont Liban; par Charles Auberville. 12. 204 p. Paris.
- BUSBY (de).—Dictionnaire universel des beaux-arts. Architecture, sculpture, peinture, gravure, poésie, musique; suivi d'un dictionnaire d'icologie; par M. Ch. de Bussy. 8. 392 p. Paris. 4 fr.
- DAVID.—Libri palmorum David regis et prophete, versio a Rabbi Yapheth ben Heil Bassorensi Karaita, auctore decimæ seculi, arabice condnata, quam ad communem sacrarum litterarum et linguarum orientalium studiosorum utilitatem punctis vocalibus insigniuit et latinitate donavit J. J. L. Bærges, theologiae doctor, linguae sanctæ hebraicæ et latinae professor. 8o. 292 p. Paris. 1 fr.
- DECHRISTE.—Souvenir d'un homme d'oual de l'apôtre des Wios Saint-Albin, avec des belles z'images. Croquis historique en patois douaisien; par L. Dechriste. T. 2. 12. 289 p. et 2 grav. Douai. 1 fr 25c.
- DESNOYERS.—Gabrielle, ou la jeune fille; par Louis Desnoyers. Gr. 18. 258 p. Paris.
- FRE.—L'Espagne en cinquante ans d'histoire, 1808-1838; par A. L. A. F. 12. 334 p. Paris.
- GASTINEAU.—Les Femmes et les mœurs de l'Algérie; par Benjamin Gastineau. 18. 357 p. Paris. 3 fr 50c.
- GRANDIERE.—Voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud, Pérou et Bolivie; par M. Ernest Grandier. 8o. 314 p. Paris.
- MEMOIRS de M. de la Rochefoucauld, duc de Dondeneville. 1er volume. Introduction générale. Mémoires de mon père, première partie.—2e volume. Mémoires de mon père, dernière partie. La Révolution racontée et jugée par les hommes du temps. 8o. 784 p. Paris. 15 fr.
- RICHER.—Œuvres d'Edmond Richer. Mélanges. T. 1. 18. 468 p. Paris.
- SEIGUR (Mme. de).—Mémoires d'un comte de comte de ségaur, née Rostopchine. Illustrées de 25 vignettes par Horace Castell. 18. 384 p. Paris. 2 fr.
- VALBEZEN (de).—La Malle de l'Inde, nouvelles; par E. de Valbezen. 18. 339 p. Paris. 3 fr.
- VIE.—Contes champêtres; par Henri Vie. 18. 158 p. Paris.
- WALDOR (Mme.).—Jeannette; par Mme. Mélanie Waldor. 18. 361 p. Paris. 3 fr.

GERMAN.

- ABKEN, Bernh. Rud., Goethe in den J. 1771 bis 1775. 8. 435 S. Hannover.
- ABDEL, Lieut., Geschichte der Kriege in Alger. 2 Bde. Mit 2 (chromolith.) Karten u. 1 (lith.) Plane (in qu. Fol. u. gr. Fol.). 8. 616 S. Königsberg.
- HIDLER, Dr. Frz., Dionysius der Areopagite. Untersuchungen (ib. Aechtheit u. Glaubwürdigkeit der unter diesem Namen vorhandenen Schriften. 8. 139 S. Regensburg.
- KOLB, G. Fr., die wichtigsten älteren Staatsproceesse in England. Beiträge zur Kenntnis d. Rechtswesens, der Geschichte u. Socialverhältnisse in jenem Lande; zugleich Lebens- u. Charakterbilder hervorragender Staatsmänner. Mit Parallelen aus der neuern Justizgeschichte d. europäischen Festlandes. 2 Bde. 8. 448 S. Leipzig.
- KORTUM, Frdr., u. Karl Alex. Frhr. v. Reichen-Meldegg, Frhr., Geschichte Europa's im Teüergange vom Mittelalter zur Neuzeit. 2 Bd. 8. 544 S. Leipzig.
- SCHIEBE, Thdr., die schöne Bäckerstochter vom Himmelstortgrund. Historischer Roman aus der Zeit Kaiser Josef II. 4 Bde. 8. 412 S. Wien, 1850.
- SOUCHAY, Dr. E. F., Geschichte der deutschen Monarchie von ihrer Erhebung bis zu ihrem Verfall. (In 4 Bdn.) 1 Bd. Geschichte der Carolinger u. der Ottonen. 8. 640 S. Frankfurt a. M.

BELGIAN.

- ALVIN (L.).—Coup d'œil sur la situation des beaux-arts en Belgique; par L. Alvin, membre de l'Académie. 8. 88 p. Bruxelles. 1 fr.
- CARLA (Victor).—La Société en France et le gouvernement; par Victor Carla. 8. 292 p. Bruxelles. 5 fr.
- ISKRA.—Les principales et monumentales de la Flandre orientale. 4. Livr. 24 à 26. Gand. La Hivision, 1 fr 50c.
- LESTGARENS (J.).—La Situation économique et industrielle de l'Espagne en 1860; par J. Lestgarens. 8. 111 p. Bruxelles. 1 fr 50c.

The following is an extract from the second edition (p. 183) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.: "It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrocœtic purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a drilgent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."—*Adæ.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SCALE of CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the CRITIC is as follows:

Four Lines, or Thirty Words	£ 5. 0.
Each additional Line (about Ten Words)	0 6
Half Column	1 10 0
Whole Column	2 10 0

DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.—FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or according to the amount, at from seven to thirty days' notice. Three per Cent. at Call. 5, Cannon-street West, E.C. G. H. LAW, Manager.

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE
FANCY FAIR, to be held at the CRYSTAL PALACE, on SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.—CONTRIBUTIONS for the same are earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully received at the Chambers, 15, Bedford-street, W.C.
By order of the Council, J. W. ANSON, Sec.

PAPER COLLARS (any pattern) 6d. per dozen, post-free 7d., or 6s. per gross.—Patented, ARTHUR GRANGER, Paper Drapery and Cheap Stationery Store, 308, High Holborn, W.C. Trade supplied; Agents wanted.

WINDOW BLINDS.—G. F. JAMES and Co., Manufacturers of every description of Outside and Inside Window Blinds, 29, Finsbury-place North, and 9, 10 and 11, Cross-street, Finsbury, E.C.
Estimates given and executed with dispatch. Experienced workmen sent to any part of the Kingdom.

BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Perfection of mechanism."—*Morning Post*.
Gold, 5 to 100 guineas; Silver, 2 to 50 guineas.
Send two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," descriptive of every construction of Watch now made, with their prices.

Watches sent to all parts of the Kingdom, free by post, or to India and the Colonies for 5s. extra.
33 and 34, Ludgate-hill 46 and 47, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Established 1749.

"LOCK STITCH" SEWING MACHINES

manufactured by the "WHEELER and WILSON" Manufacturing Company, Office and Sale Rooms, 482, Oxford-street, London.—Recommended for their simplicity, fine mechanism, elegance of model and finish, speed, beauty, and durability of the work performed. They have been in use sufficiently long to thoroughly test their qualities, and give entire satisfaction. They are the favourite machine for domestic purposes, and are both suitable and profitable in the workshop.—Descriptive pamphlets gratis.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT—METALLIC PEN

MAKER TO THE QUEEN (by Royal Command).

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a new series of his useful productions, which for excellence of temper, quality of material, and, above all, cheapness in price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition. Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his **WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PEN**, which, after being especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.—Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street, 90, New-street, Birmingham; No. 91, John-street, New York; and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS**. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments and two sets of bars, 31. 15s. to 33. 10s.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 5s. 12s.; Steel Fenders, 2s. 15s. to 11s.; Ditto, with rich ornamental ornaments, 2s. 15s. to 1s.; Chimney-pieces, from 1s. 6s. to 5s.; Fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to 4s. 4s.—The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S** at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 31-inch Ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per doz.; Desserts to match, 10s.; If to balance, 6d. per doz. extra; Carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 2s. to 37s. 6d. per doz.; extra fine, Ivory, 32s.; If with silver ferrules, 39s. to 39s.; white bone Table Knives, 6s. per doz.; Desserts, 5s.; Carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn Table Knives, 7s. 4d. per doz.; Desserts, 6s.; Carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled Table Knives and Forks, 6s. per doz.; Table Stewards from 1s. each. The largest stock of existence of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new Flatbed Fish Carvers.

CLOCKS, CANDELABRA, BRONZES, and LAMPS.

WILLIAM S. BURTON invites inspection of his Stock of these, displayed in two large Show-rooms. Each article is of guaranteed quality, and some are objects of pure virtue, the production of the first Manufacturers of Paris, from whom **William S. Burton** imports them direct:

CLOCKS	from 7s. 6d. to 25s.
CANDELABRA	" 13s. 6d. to 104. 10s. per pair.
BRONZES	" 18s. 6d. to 164. 16s.
LAMPS, MODERATEUR	" 6s. 6d. to 9s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his limited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchens, Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Twenty large Showrooms, at 38, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-news, London.

THE TIMES, Post, or Globe POSTED the evening of publication, at 2s. a quarter: *Herald* or *Chronicle*, 2s.; *Daily News* or *Evening Herald*, 1s.; *The Times*, second edition, 3s.; ditto, second day, 18s. 6d. Answers required and orders prepaid.

JAMES BARKER, 19, Throgmorton-street, Bank.
Established thirty years.

LONG'S HOTEL, New Bond-street, W.—*"Le sous-séne déclare avoir expédié à Monsieur Henry Jubber, négociant en vins, à Londres, la quantité de cinquante deux Barriques Grand Vin Château Lafite, récolte 1857, quantité la plus forte expédiée en Angleterre à aucun négociant. Les vins sont parés directement de Château Lafite, et je garantis leur grande qualité."*
"M. GOUDAL, Gérant.
"Panillac, Château Lafite, 15 Juin, 1860."

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, though only 18s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent imitations of the veritable Cognac. French bottles, 38s. per doz.; or securely packed in a case for the country. 30s.—HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn. To be obtained only at their Distillery.

JAMES L. DENMAN, Wine Merchant,
Introducer of SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, 65, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.
The Public are invited to select Wines by sample from a very large Stock of nearly 200 different kinds.

From France (good sound Claret).....	BOTTLES INCLUDED, 14s., &c., per doz.
" Germany (Hock).....	15s. "
" Spain (Port and Sherry).....	15s. "
" South Africa (ditto).....	15s. "
" Hungary (Port and Claret).....	20s. "
" Portugal (Alto Douro).....	24s. "
" Vin Vermouth.....	26s. "

Priced Lists post free. Terms Cash.

JOHNSON and Co.'s—Have you tried them?
Certified by Dr. Normandy as to their goodness and purity under a forthcoming 30s. 6d. per doz. TEA, 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Goods forwarded to all parts of the United Kingdom.

JOHNSON and Co., Tea Merchants, 231, Blackfriars-road, London, S.
Read Dr. Normandy on Adulteration of Tea.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS and CO., Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, City.

Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., and 4s.; rich Souchong, 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage free to any railway station or market-town in England. A price current free. Sugar, market prices. All goods carriage free within eight miles of the City.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, THE LEAF NOT COVERED WITH COLOUR.

STRONG, RICH, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA is thus secured, as importing it before the Chinese cover it with colour makes it impossible for any brown low-priced autumn leaves to be made to appear as the best, and passed off to the consumer at a high price. Price 3s. 3d., 4s., and 4s. 4d. per lb., in Packets.

Moorgate-st., Webster, No. 11. Borough, Dodson, 98, Blackman-street.
Bond-street, Stewart, No. 46. Blackheath-hill, Notley.
Piccadilly, John Low, Eaton-st. Peckham, Clubb, Ryelene.
Hampstead, Blags, High-st. Charing-cross, Catton, 10.
Highgate, Fisher, Angel-row. Kings-cross, Quartermain.
Holloway, Upper, Glynsheip. London-bridge, Arcade, Turner.
Kingsland, Fay, near Gate. Dalston, Goodwin, Forest-row.
Clapham, Bruce, High-street. Maida-hill, Waters, 18s.
Brixton-road, Bull.

Horniman's Agents in every Town.

LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE

PORTATIF.—HEAL and SON have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome. The "Sommier Elastique Portatif" is made in three separate parts, and when joined together has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horsehair, it cannot harbour moth, to which the usual Spring Mattress is very liable: the prices also are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz.:

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 ft. wide by 6 ft. 4 in. long 2 5 0	4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 4 in. long 3 0 0
3 ft. 6 in. " " 2 10 0	5 ft. " " 3 5 0
4 ft. " " 2 15 0	5 ft. 6 in. " 3 10 0

The "Sommier Elastique Portatif," therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability, and cheapness.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Bedsteads, Bedding and Room Furniture, sent free by post on application.—HEAL and SON, 156, Tottenham-court-road.

TO LADIES.—Our New Show Rooms

are now OPEN with the largest STOCK in the world of Spring and Summer Horsehair Crinoline Petticoats, Paris and American Watch-spring Jupons, with every novelty in Front Fastening Elastic Collar Stays and Bodices.

Ladies' French Muslin and Lace Jupons, 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Paris and American Watch Spring Skeleton Petticoats, the lightest and best for summer wear, with 10 to 100 Springs, 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.

Horsehair Crinoline, Corded, Damask, Gored, Tucked, Flounced, and Fitted Petticoats, 3s. 6d. to 40s. Ladies' Front-fastening Elastic Bodices, 2s. 11d. to 12s. 6d. German, Belgian, and Paris Wove Corsets, 3s. 11d. to 21s.

Self-adjusting Front-fastening Stays, 4s. 6d. to 25s. Self-lacing, Family, and Nursing Stays, 3s. 6d. to 30s. Elastic Family Belts, 4s. 8s. 6d. to 30s.

A large variety of Young Ladies' Front-fastening Stays, Bodices, Petticoats, &c., of every description. Engravings of the above post-free.—Address **WILLIAM CARTER and Co.**, 22, Ludgate-street, two doors from St. Paul's, London, E.C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Liver and

its Affiliations.—Alterations of temperature, and muggy weather, exert the most deleterious influence over the liver and its secretion. Against occasional bilious attacks no precaution can always guard, but Holloway's Pills place their immediate cure within the reach of all. Fermented liquors should be refrained from, and all errors of diet scrupulously avoided, while these purifying Pills are being taken according to the printed directions which envelope them. They will speedily dispel uneasiness, and discipline all disordered action, without interfering with business, pleasure, or study. Pains in the side, tenderness, constipation, and abdominal fulness, are likewise remediable by the same means, which, without irritating or annoying, regulate, restore, and strengthen every organ.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, AND PROPOSED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER.

In One Bottle, price 2s. 6d.
Enclosed in a Case, with Measure and Spoon.

This useful aperient preparation, besides forming an equally efficient, and far more agreeable, draught than that produced with the Common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and without trouble. To allay Fever or Thirst, a teaspoonful, in water, forms a most refreshing Seltzer Draught. It will keep in any climate, and is not injured by the longest sea voyage or land journey.

Prepared by BUTLER and CRISPE (late Butler and Harding), Chemists,
4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London.

* * Be careful to order "Butler's" Tasteless Seidlitz Powder, and to observe the address.

BUTLER'S POMADE DIVINE.

This elegant Preparation is so generally known and approved of, that it is unnecessary to enumerate all the purposes for which it is employed. When properly prepared, upon which much of its utility depends, it is found to be a most efficacious application for chapped hands and lips, burns, scalds, excoriation and roughness of the skin, occasioned by sea-bathing, exposure to the sun, or inclement weather.

Prepared and sold by BUTLER and CRISPE (late Butler and Harding), Chemists,
No. 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London.

TEETH.—REGISTERED PNEUMATIC

VENTILATING PALATE.—Discovery of a new principle in Dentistry, and great reduction in price.—Mr. LEWIN MOSELY, 30, Berners-street, W., established 25 years, offers for inspection SPECIMENS of all the latest inventions in ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

His PNEUMATIC VENTILATING PALATE is recognised as the best combination of improvements submitted to the medical profession, supplying all dental deficiencies without extraction or any painful operation. Sharp edges, wires, springs, ligatures, and all metals, especially avoided, rendering impossible unpleasant secretions and vitiated breath (hitherto causes of general complaint). This palate may be added to teeth in wear, and defies competition for cheapness and durability. Consultation and every information free. Guaranteed in all cases by Mr. LEWIN MOSELY, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—Mr. HOWARD,

Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural Teeth as not to be distinguished from the original by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, and will give support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed Teeth stopped and rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At Home from Ten till Five.

TEETH.—9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-

square, W.—Important improvement on patent granted December 1832, to Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, which combines all the advantages of the chemically prepared India-rubber, with greatly increased lightness and durability, and from all metals being dispensed with, is easily remodelled to meet any alteration that may take place in the mouth. Additional teeth can be easily added, and the patients by this great desideratum saved that constant outlay which renders the present system so expensive, and puts it beyond the reach of the affluent. The principal advantages of Mr. MOSELY's new system consist in the substance employed never decaying or the teeth changing colour, and from their being prepared in the solid form a greatly increased durability is attained, and the lodgment of food in the interstices entirely prevented, thus insuring sweetness of breath and increased comfort, whilst to their close resemblance to the natural teeth detection is completely defied, and the wearer saved the constant fear of discovery.—To be obtained only of Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon Dentist, 9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 102, Eldon-square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR HENRY MARSH, BART, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.—"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

DR. LANKESTER, F.R.S.—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee, to be preferable to any other kind as regards gentleness and medicinal efficacy."

DR. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in IMPERIAL half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; capped and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of Proposed Substitutions.

AGONY POINT; OR, THE GROANS OF GENTILITY.

By the Rev. JAMES PYCROFT, B.A.

Author of "Twenty Years in the Church," "Elkerton Rectory," "Ways and Words of Men of Letters," &c.
"The sketches of character and the general remarks throughout the book are decidedly clever, and 'Agony Point' must be pronounced a good novel both for and of the times—very good both as regards design and execution."—*Globe*, June 17th.

L. BOOTH, 307, Regent-street, W.

A NEW NOVEL BY MISS SYMONDS.

Now ready, 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, price 21s.

THE STEP-SISTERS.

By the AUTHOR of "HEATHERBRAE," &c.

"A pleasant and readable addition to the number of works which find favour with the patrons of the circulating library."—*Observer*, June 16th.

L. BOOTH, 307, Regent-street, W.

NEW BOOK OF HUMOROUS VERSE.

Now ready, Second Edition, in square 8vo. handsomely printed by CLAY, cloth extra, full gilt, price 7s. 6d.

PUCK ON PEGASUS.

By H. CHOLMONDELEY PENNELL.

ILLUSTRATED by JOHN LEECH, GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, TENNIEL, PHIZ (HARLOT K. BROWNE), and JULIAN PORTCH.

London: JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, Piccadilly, and all Booksellers and Libraries.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

No. XIX. (for July) will be published on Thursday, the 27th instant, price One Shilling, WITH TWO ILLUSTRATIONS.

CONTENTS.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD. (With an Illustration.)
Chapter XV.—Samaritans.
"XVI.—In which Philip shows his Mettle.
THE STUDY OF HISTORY.—II.
THE SALMON AND ITS GROWTH.
MIDDLE-CLASS AND PRIMARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND—PAST AND PRESENT.

THE WRONG SIDE OF THE STUFF.
A STATE DINNER. (With an Illustration.)
FOOD—WHAT IT DOES.
PROSPECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN 1862.
A CUMBERLAND MARE'S NEST.
AGNES OF SORRENTO. Chapter VII.—The Convent.
VIII.—The Cavalier.
ROUNDABOUT PAPERS—No. 14. Small-Beer Chronicle.

SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

BOOTH'S LIBRARY,

307, REGENT-STREET, W.,

NEXT THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To which have been united the Libraries formerly conducted by Messrs. CHURTON, Holles-street; HODGSON, Marylebone-street; and SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Conduit-street.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA.

FAMILY SUBSCRIPTIONS, THREE, FIVE, AND TEN GUINEAS.

COUNTRY or CLUB SUBSCRIPTIONS from TWO GUINEAS to any amount, according to the Supply required.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered by this Library to COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS, in the large number of Volumes supplied at one time.

All the New Books taken, as soon as published, in large numbers.
The best French, German, and Italian Books are also added immediately on application.
All the Magazines and Reviews: *Revue des Deux Mondes*, *Revue Contemporaine*, *Rivista Contemporanea*, *Preussische Jahrbucher*, &c.
The collection of Standard Works in English and Foreign Literature is very large, and has been accumulating since 1786.

CATALOGUES and TERMS sent on application.
A CATALOGUE of SURPLUS COPIES of NEW BOOKS of the PAST SEASON, being clean and perfect copies of the most Popular Works of the day withdrawn from circulation, at VERY REDUCED PRICES.

THE UNITED LIBRARIES:

BOOTH'S, CHURTON'S, HODGSON'S, and SAUNDERS and OTLEY'S,
307, REGENT-STREET, W., LONDON.

Just published, in crown 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

MY SATIRE AND ITS CENSORS.

By ALFRED AUSTIN, Author of "The Season: a Satire."

"The late censor of the equestrians in the Ride has discovered that there is 'something rotten in the state' of Paternoster-row, and, following the example of Byron, has turned round and assailed by name, with some vigour and no small amount of vituperation, the editor and staff of the journal which stung him the most severely. Mr. Austin's present work, though as vigorous in tone, is much less objectionable in expression than the former. . . . He comes before us not only as a satirist, but as a poet, and in the latter respect we freely allow him to have merit. He would have done better if he had taken more time, for his work bears evident marks of the haste with which he has buckled on his armour, eager 'to slay and make an end.' Of the purely satiric portions, the part we like best is that devoted to Mr. Dickens and his disciples, whose tricks of style are shown up in an amusing cento put together from an article by one of the most prominent of the school. Mr. Austin has

probably made sure of being read whenever he writes again but he has powers which should induce him to aim at something higher than mere notoriety."—*Press*.

"The force and vigour of many of the lines are extremely great."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Another song of which poor H—D—is the victim, and whose illustrious career is thus pungently narrated. . . . Savage and smart."—*Sunday Times*.

"One of our contemporaries stated in a review of the 'Season' by Mr. Alfred Austin, that its author was 'a young gentleman,' that no youth could wield the lash of satire, as he could not unite 'the delicacy of touch with the strength of arm.' He has retorted upon his censors in a manner which certainly proves that if he has not the necessary 'delicacy of touch,' he certainly has 'the strength of arm' to administer a very severe flagellation."—*Observer*.

Also, just published, in crown 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

THE SEASON: A SATIRE.

London: GEORGE MANWARING, 8, King William-street, Strand.

KEITH JOHNSTON'S SCHOOL ATLASES.

I.
GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY, exhibiting the Actual and Comparative Extent of all the Countries in the World, with their present Political Divisions. A New and Enlarged Edition. Twenty-five Maps, including a Map of Palestine, and enlarged Maps of Scotland, Ireland, and Switzerland. Half-bound, 12s. 6d.

II.
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, illustrating, in a Series of Original Designs, the Elementary Facts of Geology, Hydrology, Meteorology, and Natural History. A New and Enlarged Edition. Twenty Maps, including coloured Geological Maps of Europe, and of the British Isles. Half-bound, 12s. 6d.

III.
CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY, comprising, in Twenty Plates, Maps and Plans of all the important Countries and Localities referred to by Classical Authors; accompanied by a Pronouncing Index of Places, by T. HARVEY, M.A., Oxon. A New and Revised Edition. Half-bound, 12s. 6d.

IV.
ASTRONOMY. Edited by J. R. HIND, F.R.A.S., &c. With Notes and Descriptive Letterpress to each Plate, embodying all Recent Discoveries in Astronomy. Eighteen Maps. Half-bound, 12s. 6d.

V.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ATLAS of GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY, for the Use of Junior Classes. A New and Cheaper Edition. Twenty Maps, including a Map of Canaan and Palestine. Half-bound, 8s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

COMPANION TO KEITH JOHNSTON'S SCHOOL ATLASES.

Just published.

MANUAL OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY:

MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL, and POLITICAL.

On a New Plan, embracing a complete development of the River-Systems of the Globe.

By the Rev. ALEX. MACKAY, F.R.G.S.

In fep. 8vo., price 7s., pp. 712.

"In the two essential points of completeness and compactness, this is by far the best geographical Manual with which we are acquainted. It fully deserves, and we heartily hope that it will meet with, a success commensurate with the vast amount of time and labour which he must have expended on its compilation."—*Spectator*.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

CONCLUDING PARTS.

This day is published, Parts IX. and X. of

KEITH JOHNSTON'S

ROYAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

Containing Maps of England, Spain, Asia, Africa, India, South America, and Palestine; with Title-pages and Contents, completing the work.

Complete copies, half-bound in Russia, or Morocco, price 5l. 15s. 6d., will be ready in a few days.

W. BLACKWOOD and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, in Crown Octavo, price 6s.

THE PAST AND PRESENT LIFE OF THE GLOBE:

BEING A SKETCH IN OUTLINE OF

THE WORLD'S LIFE-SYSTEM.

By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S., Author of "Text-Books of Geology," &c.

With Fifty Illustrations, drawn and engraved expressly for this Work.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

TEXT-BOOKS ON GEOLOGY BY DAVID PAGE, F.G.S.

I.

Fourth Edition, price 1s. 6d.

INTRODUCTORY TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY.

With Engravings on Wood, and Glossarial Index.

II.

Second Edition, revised and enlarged, price 6s.

ADVANCED TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY,
DESCRIPTIVE AND INDUSTRIAL.

With Engravings on Wood and Glossary of Scientific Terms.

III.

HAND-BOOK OF GEOLOGICAL TERMS AND GEOLOGY.

In Crown 8vo., price 6s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Printed and published by JOHN CROCKFORD, at 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C., in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, June 22, 1861.